

Jordan Times

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Jordan, Ethiopia sign accord

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Ethiopia on Saturday signed an agreement at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources for cooperation in the fields of mineral resources, oil prospecting, mining and energy. The agreement, signed by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and his Ethiopian counterpart, provides for cooperation in prospecting for mineral resources in Ethiopia. It also calls for cooperation in the field of planning, design, commissioning and building electrical networks. Under the agreement Jordan will provide also Ethiopia with experience in the field of solar energy. Earlier Saturday, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali reviewed with the Ethiopian minister of energy and mineral resources existing cooperation between Jordan and Ethiopia.

Hebron blast kills 1, injures several

HEBRON (Petra) — A Palestinian was killed and three others injured and an unknown number of property losses were reported in a grenade attack on an Israeli patrol in Hebron on Saturday, according to reports. The Israeli army imposed a curfew on the centre of Hebron and started searching for the attackers, according to the report. The assault was the latest in a series of violent resistance attacks in Hebron. Unidentified men killed an Israeli soldier and wounded another in Hebron on Aug. 24. The Israeli army on Saturday continued its siege of the occupied town of Hebron in the outskirts of Hebron as a retaliatory measure against the town's residents in the aftermath of a commando raid at an Israeli patrol, last week. The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, said the Israeli authorities also prevented Hebron citizens from attending prayers at the Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron.

Regent honours Turkish general

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Saturday received Turkish Chief of Staff General Nijaz Arslan and an accompanying delegation. The Regent decorated General Arslan with the Order of the First Order and the delegation members with the Medal of Merit. The audience was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Secretary General of the Royal Court Rajai Al Dajani and Turkish Ambassador to Jordan, Resat Arim. (Sharif Zaid receives Turkish general, page 2).

Interior minister, Arab team discuss Palestinian documents

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held on Saturday between Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed and a delegation from the Arab League General Secretariat and the Arab Interior Ministers' Council, headed by Dr. Mohammad Al Farra, assistant Arab League secretary general. Issues pertaining to the treatment of holders of Palestinian documents in the Arab World and their residence and facilitation of their movement in the Arab World were discussed during the meeting.

Bridges to close for 24 hours

AMMAN (Petra) — King Hussein Bridge and Prince Mohammad Bridge on the River Jordan will be closed for passengers from and to the West Bank from 10 a.m. on Monday until Tuesday morning, the Public Security Department said Saturday. A department statement said the two bridges will reopen on Tuesday morning and requested people wishing to travel to the West Bank not to go to the bridges during the period of closure.

Assad, Owen meet

DAMASCUS (R) — David Owen, leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party, had talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Saturday on Syria's stance on the crisis in Lebanon and other Middle East problems, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Owen arrived here Friday night on the first leg of a private Middle East fact-finding tour which the sources said would also take in Jordan, Egypt and Israel. He is due in Amman on Monday.

New Caledonia goes to polls today

NOUMEA (AP) — Authorities announced Saturday that 3,000 French riot police and gendarmes had been mobilised throughout this troubled Pacific territory for Sunday's regional elections. The announcement, on the state-run radio, gave no details. New Caledonia, a former French penal colony, has been ruled by France since 1953. Sunday's voting is seen by the native Melanesians, a minority, as a way to demonstrate their strength and push towards independence.

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Reagan notifies Congress of proposed arms sales to Jordan

Weapons 'will strengthen Jordan as a force for stability and moderation,' U.S. president tells legislators

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan has said U.S. arms sales to Jordan were essential to convey support for King Hussein's peace efforts in the Middle East and to give Jordan the ability to defend itself against attack.

In a written statement formally notifying Congress on Friday of his intention to sell arms to Jordan, he said: "As firm evidence of America's support, this package will strengthen Jordan as a force for stability and moderation in the Middle East."

Mr. Reagan did not say what arms the United States wanted to sell to the Jordanians, but administration officials said they would include F-16 or F-20 fighters, or both, as well as mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, and lighter Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Congress, where there is strong opposition to it, must approve the sale and has 20 days to study Mr. Reagan's private advisory. The sale then would go through in another 30 days unless lawmakers rejected it.

Mr. Reagan said the proposed sale to Jordan would not jeopardize U.S. policy towards Israel. "I remain totally committed to

helping Israel to ensure its security, survival, and well being and to maintaining its decisive advantage over any combination of potential adversaries," he said.

But Mr. Reagan said he was convinced this U.S. support for Jordan was "an absolute necessity" for peace to be achieved in the region. "The provision of these defensive arms to Jordan is essential for two reasons — first, it conveys in the near term a powerful message of U.S. political support for King Hussein's efforts to bring about a comprehensive, lasting peace settlement between Israel and the Arab World."

"Second, it will meet Jordan's most pressing military deficiency — namely its ability to provide adequate air defence against an external attack," he said.

Mr. Reagan described King Hussein as "courageously pursuing peace" in the Middle East. "We think there will be ways to bridge our concerns," he said.

King, Queen arrive in Washington

WASHINGTON (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived in Washington Saturday. King Hussein is scheduled to meet President Reagan on Monday. The King is accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassir, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and other senior officials.

The King and the accompanying delegation were received upon arrival in Washington by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Jordan's Ambassador to the U.S., Mohammad Kamal, Arab ambassadors accredited to the U.S. and other senior Arab envoys and American officials.

Before leaving New York earlier on Saturday, the King received at his residence Mohammad Milhem, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee.

ADP men and allies launch 3-pronged attack on Tawheed

TRIPOLI (Agencies) — Fighting house-to-house, Syrian-backed militiamen, battled their way into the gutted heart of Tripoli on Saturday in a three-pronged offensive against fundamentalist Muslim militiamen trapped with their backs to the sea.

In Beirut, rival fighters hammered each other with artillery and rockets for several hours, killing at least 24 people and wounding around 50, police and hospital reports.

Shells hit Beirut's war-tattered airport as travellers checked in for a flight to the Gulf states. Authorities diverted incoming flights to Larnaca, Cyprus.

The offensive in Tripoli, where fighting has raged for 14 days, was launched under a fierce barrage of artillery, tank and rocket fire from Syrian army batteries on high ground east of the city.

The assault from the east, north and south of Lebanon's second largest city was launched before dawn by the Arab Democratic Party (ADP), reinforced by hundreds of fighters from other pro-Syrian factions.

They broke through eastern and northern defences of the Tawheed

Islamic Unification Movement, after eight hours of heavy military sources told the AP.

But Reuters reported the ADP thrust seemed to have made little headway against the heavily-entrenched Tawheed fighters.

The militiamen and their allies drove into battle before dawn, singing and shouting after a 75-minute bombardment from Syrian-held hills that set apartment blocks ablaze, but quickly bogged down against determined resistance, Reuters said.

The pounding from big guns, multiple rocket launchers and mortars appeared to have little impact on an estimated 700 to 1,000 Tawheed fighters.

No casualty figures were known but an International Red Cross (ICRC) official told Reuters: "The hospitals are running out of space for the dead."

At a hospital south of the city, the entrance was covered with blood and bloodstained bandages.

On the eastern edge of the city, communist fighters failed to break into the hilltop Abu Samra district, home of Tawheed leader Sheikh Saeed Shaaban.

Central Bank warns exchange houses

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank of Jordan has called on all money exchangers in Jordan to adhere to the provisions covering their licences and the banking law and related regulations.

In a memorandum it sent to all money exchangers, the bank said that such a measure was warranted as a result of repeated violations by some of the exchangers who pursued lines of business other than those provided for in their licences, thus violating the banking law.

Inspection visits by Central Bank officials revealed that some exchangers open current accounts and accept term deposits, cash deposits and offer loans and bills, discounting bills and speculate on behalf of others, using gold and foreign currency and dealing with world commodity markets, the memorandum said.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted a Central Bank official as saying that the bank has decided to send the memorandum to the exchangers because of the gravity of their violations of the law and the great loss which might result from such violations. Also, the official said, the bank is keen to ensure that the rights of citizens dealing with the exchangers are protected. Any more violations would make the concerned exchanger liable for sanctions as provided for in the banking law, including withdrawal of the licence of the exchange establishment, the official said.

According to articles 11 and 19 of the banking law, the official said, the money exchangers are supposed to provide the following services:

- Purchasing foreign currency from any person classified under Class 2, and from ordinary people without limits in both cases.
- Purchasing foreign currency from any person classified under Category A with the consent of the Central Bank.
- Performing foreign remittances to finance commercial payments and invisible payments, provided that special permits are obtained, in accordance with the Central Bank regulations, except for opening letters of credits.

(Continued on page 5)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, receives Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, emir of Riyadh, who arrived in Amman on Saturday on an official visit in response to an invitation by the Crown Prince (Petra photo)

Prince Salman arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, emir of Riyadh, arrived in Amman on Saturday on an official visit to Jordan in response to an invitation by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. Prince Salman and a Saudi delegation accompanying him were received at Amman airport by the Regent, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayed, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Prince Ali Ibn Nayef, Sharif Jamil Ibn Nasser, the Saudi ambassador to Jordan and the Jatairi ambassador, dean of the diplomatic corps in Amman.

Cabinet praises King's U.N. speech as crystallisation of Jordan's stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet on Saturday expressed pride in and appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein for his historical address on Friday before the 40th annual session of the United Nations General Assembly, reflecting Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Palestine question.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali on Saturday sent a cable to King Hussein saying that the Cabinet takes pride in and appreciates the comprehensive address which reflected Jordan's stand towards the Palestine and the Middle East question.

The cable said the King's address also "crystallised Jordan's stand in a positive and impressive manner, which will have great impact on the U.N. member states and push the peace process forward towards achieving a just and durable peace in the region."

The cable, sent to the King in New York, said: "Your pan-Arab address, which has placed before the whole world its responsibilities, has been received with complete satisfaction among all circles in Jordan because it crystallised Jordan's position clearly and strongly and reflected Arab and international vision."

King Hussein's address "also awakened the whole world from its slumber and has reached its climax in asserting the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and the just Arab causes," the cable added.

Leaders of Israel's coalition government on Saturday voiced divided reactions to the speech by King Hussein.

King Hussein told the General Assembly on Friday Jordan and the PLO were prepared to negotiate "under appropriate auspices with the government of Israel, promptly and directly." The use of the word "directly" caused some excitement in Israel, Reuters reported.

The King said the talks should be held within the framework of a U.N.-organised international conference.

Israel has so far opposed such a conference on grounds that it would not constitute direct talks. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who heads the Likud right-wing faction of the cabinet, said on Saturday that there was "nothing positive" in King Hussein's speech.

Mr. Shamir was speaking to Israel Radio from New York. But Economic Coordination Minister Gad Yacobi, a key Labour Party member and confidant of Mr. Peres, said Israel should "greatly welcome" King Hussein's statement.

The head of the Knesset (parliament) foreign affairs and security committee, former Foreign Minister Abba Eban welcomed the King's speech and said: "There is no doubt that this is a mainly positive development because it is based on direct negotiations..." Mr. Eban praised the King's speech as being the only second time since 1948 that Arab leader of stature had called publicly for peace with Israel.

But Israel Radio quoted a Foreign Ministry statement issued on Mr. Shamir's behalf as criticising the King's insistence on talks within the framework of an international peace conference.

Mr. Shamir told Jewish leaders in New York earlier on Friday that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must have no part in the negotiations and that a second Palestinian state "apart from Jordan" must not result from the talks.

Israel Radio quoted Cabinet Minister Ezer Weizman as saying King Hussein's speech was critical for the continuation of the peace process, and that the Israeli government must realise the time has come to start talks with Jordan and the Palestinians. Mr. Weizman, a former defence minister, is a close colleague of Mr. Peres.

Reagan welcomes Soviet proposal, hopes to pursue it in Geneva

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan on Saturday welcomed a new Soviet proposal to reduce strategic nuclear weapons, but said he hoped "it will be free of preconditions and other obstacles to progress."

The Soviets are due to begin detailing the proposal, which administration sources said amount to a 50 per cent cutback, at the negotiating table Monday in Geneva, Switzerland, the AP said.

Mr. Reagan, in his weekly radio address, said: "there is no reason real reductions cannot begin promptly."

He added: "It is important that the counter-proposal address our concerns about reductions and stability just as we have sought to address Soviet concerns and we hope it will be free of preconditions and other obstacles to progress."

The new Soviet proposal, com-

tained in a personal letter from Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev to President Reagan, is to be formally presented to U.S. negotiators next week in Geneva.

Mr. Gorbachev's letter was delivered to Mr. Reagan on Friday by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during three hours of talks at the White House.

"We welcome this," Mr. Reagan said Saturday. "We're ready for tough but fair negotiating. With equal determination on the part of the Soviets, progress can be made."

Mr. Reagan did not give any details of the new Soviet proposal, but press reports quoted administration officials as saying the Soviet Union had offered to cut its strategic nuclear arsenal by 50 per cent if the United States would drop its strategic defence initiative (SDI) missile defence research.

Mr. Reagan, asked on Friday about SDI, said: "we are determined to go forward with research."

The new Soviet proposal comes less than two months before the November Reagan-Gorbachev summit and is virtually guaranteed to be a central factor at that meeting and in the superpower jousting preceding it.

Mr. Reagan said in his radio address he was hopeful about the summit meeting and had been told by Mr. Shevardnadze that Mr. Gorbachev was looking forward to it as well.

Moscow has consistently linked progress on limiting offensive arms to the halting of SDI.

SDI is controversial in the United States and a firm Soviet proposal for a major arms cut in exchange for halting it would put pressure on Mr. Reagan as he heads towards his first meeting with a Soviet leader.

Economic revival tops Ryzhkov's priorities

MOSCOW (R) — Nikolai Ryzhkov, named Soviet prime minister on Friday, faces a packed schedule over the next few months in his role as overseer of the Kremlin's plans to modernise the flagging Soviet economy.

Mr. Ryzhkov, one of the closest associates of Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, took over from 80-year-old Nikolai Tikhonov who resigned on health grounds.

The appointment crowns his rise from factory manager to the heights of Soviet power in a mere 10 years, but his duties will be economic and he is unlikely to play a role abroad.

Diplomats say he has been in charge for some time of drafting targets, expected to be published shortly, for the next five-year plan beginning next year.



Nikolai Ryzhkov

Mr. Ryzhkov, who turned 56 on Saturday, must then present the full plan, effectively a blueprint of the economy over the next five years, at the forthcoming Communist Party congress in February.

Another young Soviet leader steps into Kremlin, page 4

Home news

Scholars send cables to King, Prince Hassan as Petra symposium ends

PETRA (Petra) — Participants in an international symposium on Petra and the Arab caravan cities sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein in which they expressed their appreciation for the King's interest in encouraging historical and archaeological studies.

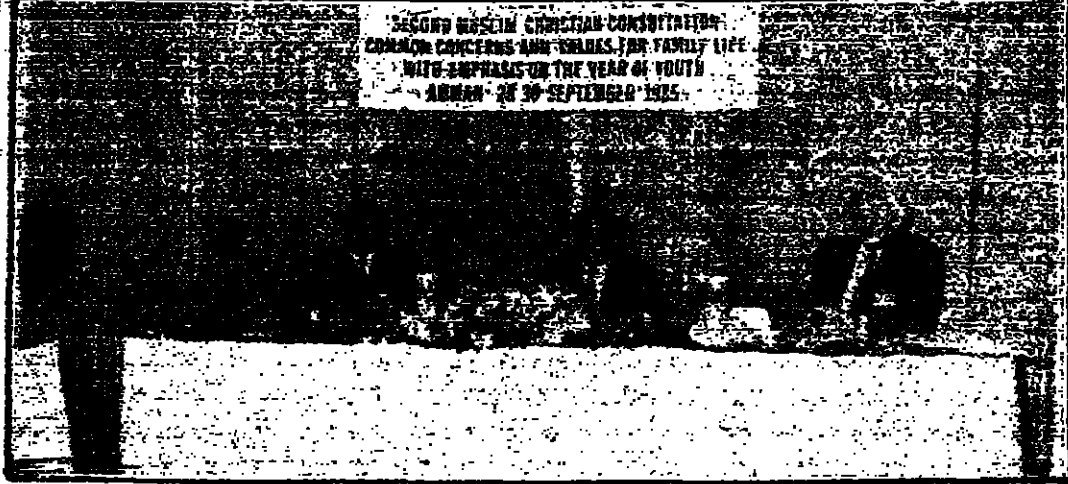
They also sent a similar cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, expressing their thanks for his patronage of the seminar, his continuing support for scientific seminars and for his effective and personal participation in the symposium.

The symposium concluded Friday night after five sessions during which 18 Arab and foreign archaeologists presented their working papers dealing with the history of Petra and Nabatean civilisation.

The seminar's recommendations were announced by the director general of the antiquities department in Cyprus on behalf of the participants. The scholars expressed their appreciation to the King, government and people of Jordan for their interest in antiquities and to the concerned Jordanian authorities for their maintenance and preservation of ruins. In their recommendations, participants called on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to add the historical cities of Petra and Jerash to a list of world heritage sites to enable Jordan to obtain technical aid to develop and preserve these two important sites.

The symposium also called on the Cincinnati museum of fine arts in the United States to return some of the sculptures from the Kherbet Al Tamour site in Petra which removed and taken to the museum at the beginning of this century.

Commenting on the seminar's recommendations, Department of Antiquities Director General Adnan Al Haddad said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the symposium, through its working papers and discussions, highlighted the significance of Petra and the Arab caravan cities in the Near East. The importance of Petra and the caravan cities, Dr. Haddad added, is due to their archaeological, economic, trading and cultural centres and their influence on neighbouring civilisations.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, addresses participants in a Muslim-Christian forum which opened in Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

Princess Sarvath inaugurates plastic art exhibition in aid of Sudan

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Highness Princess Sarvath Saturday opened a collective exhibition by renowned artists at the Royal Cultural Centre. The exhibition, held by the Royal Society for Fine Arts (RSFA), was organised to raise funds for drought and famine victims in Sudan and is being held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

On display at the three-day exhibition are a total of 104 artworks, including oils and water colours, contributed by 90 Jordanian and Arab artists.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, RSFA President Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali explained that the paintings and artworks on display will be sold at reasonable prices and she added that it is an opportunity for the public to buy paintings in support of a noble cause.

Princess Wijdan, who contributed a painting to the exhibition, said she hopes that all the artworks will be sold in order to collect as much money as possible for Sudan. Any unsold paintings will be offered as prizes in a lottery to be run by the RSFA. Princess Wijdan added.

The RSFA, which runs the National Gallery for plastic arts, has

contributed towards sending a number of Jordanian artists on scholarships abroad. The society has also exchanged exhibitions with Arab and European countries and Jordanian artists are in the process of organising an exhibition to be held in Paris next year which will include works of a number of local artists.

Attending the inauguration of the charity exhibition were Minister of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Mohammad Al Khatib, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib, Minister of Youth Hisham Sharari, the Sudanese ambassador to Jordan and members of the diplomatic corps.

Hamzeh opens seminar on family planning, mother and child health

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh Saturday stressed the importance of holding scientific seminars and said that they contribute towards the improvement and development of medical services in the Arab World.

Dr. Hamzeh was addressing participants in a 10-day seminar on family planning and mother and child health services held at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Amman Training College.

The seminar is organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in co-operation with UNRWA's health department and the Ministry of Health.

Dr. Hamzeh said that the seminar will discuss a number of very

important working papers dealing with means to improve and develop health services and family planning in the Kingdom. The minister wished the seminar success in achieving the objectives for which it was organised.

Speaking on behalf of the WHO regional director for the Eastern Mediterranean, Dr. Ashfaq Alem Khan, a child care expert, said that the subjects to be discussed during the seminar are of special significance to a particularly vulnerable sector of the population, women of child-bearing age. The discussions on such subjects, he added, will strengthen and enhance experiences in the field of mother and child health care and will improve the quality of services

rendered to women and will help in the preparation of local programmes for mothers and children. Dr. Khan thanked the Jordanian government for hosting the seminar and wished the participants every success.

Also speaking at the seminar was Regional Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Victor Soler Sala and UNRWA Field Health Officer Khader Azzam, who both stressed the importance of the subjects to be discussed during the seminar and their relation to the family and children.

Taking part in the seminar are experts and health care specialists from Jordan, a number of Arab countries, WHO and UNRWA.

Muslim-Christian forum opens

Regent stresses importance of dialogue among different faiths, highlights inextricable link between religion, family life

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday stressed the importance of dialogue and cooperation between the different religions during his speech to the opening session of a three-day Muslim-Christian forum.

Prince Hassan said the rights and duties of a family are not a personal or private affair but are part of larger social interests dictated by religion. Prince Hassan added the reasons for adhering to rules and regulations are not only attributable to denunciation or the application of legal measures but also to the moral and religious duty of an individual to his God.

Prince Hassan went on to say that there is a distinct difference between Islam and Christianity regarding their views on the nature of bonds between men and women. He noted that whatever the reason for such a difference in views might be, it is not quite true to say that marriage in Islam is only an agreement or a contract as marriage is a divine regulation whose terms and conditions have been dictated by religion.

Prince Hassan also said that it is important for the participants in the meeting to try and tackle issues which seem to be difficult, strange or unfamiliar and to deal with concerns which are of interest to the family. The Regent cited polygamy, divorce and the concerns of children, youth, liberation of women, dangers of materialism as some of these issues. He called for dealing with these topics objectively and said that motives for

studying these issues should be purely scientific.

The goal of this meeting is to achieve understanding and cooperation between religions, an aspiration shared by Pope John Paul II, Prince Hassan continued. He said that the Pope's visit to Morocco last month aimed to organise dialogue to achieve better understanding between Muslims and Christians but added that the tour was misinterpreted by the Western mass media, which saw in the visit an attempt to prevent the spread of Islam in the African continent. This view, he said, is a distortion of the noble goal which Pope Paul aimed to achieve. Prince Hassan then called for decisive measures to correct this distorted image.

Prince Hassan quoted from writings by the historian Ruyter which said: "Throughout humanitarian history, religion and the family have been closely associated and each affects the other. The first cannot be in isolation of the second." This, Prince Hassan said, becomes clear when we look carefully at the position of the family in Islam. "To interpret the family system and understand it, we should understand the integrated nature which the legal and moral

elements in Islam represent." Prince Hassan said. He added that Islamic law (Sharia) must not be regarded as separate units, some of which are legal while others are religious or moral, as all these elements represent one integrated framework of rules and regulations which direct the whole family system.

Prince Hassan also spoke about moral systems, behavioural patterns and human relations and called for establishing an international humanitarian system. He then referred to his recent visit to Sudan and the tragic situation of the Sudanese people. Prince Hassan said, that some 120,000 Sudanese people live in an area which only can accommodate 20,000 and that they are living in poverty and suffering from a lack of food and disease. About 500 of them die every day. Prince Hassan said, "I saw the breaking of family bonds and felt the suffering in the eyes of a Sudanese woman who was carrying her baby and waiting for God's mercy." Prince Hassan said.

Taking part in the meeting are 40 Muslim and Christian scholars from Jordan, Malaysia, Kuwait, Iraq, Holland, Lebanon, Italy, France, Britain, Egypt and the United States.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sudanese army team visits colleges

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting member of the Sudanese military council and chief of staff Lieutenant General Mohammad Tawfiq Khalil and the accompanying military delegation Saturday paid a visit to a number of Armed Forces colleges. They also paid a visit to the Third Royal Armoured Division where they watched a military exhibition of equipment displayed by one of the division's formations. Accompanying Lt-Gen. Khalil on his tour was the assistant chief of staff.

Mu'ta staff support campaign for Sudan

KARAK (Petra) — Staff at Mu'ta University have donated a day's pay to help alleviate the suffering of the Sudanese people. The university's president, Dr. Ali Mahafza said Saturday. Dr. Mahafza added that the contributions were made in response to appeals by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for contributions to aid the Sudanese people. He added that a special centre has been set up at the university to receive in-kind contributions for Sudan.

Officials discuss \$60m loan from Japan

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Planning Ministry Saturday to discuss a \$60 million loan from Japan which will be used to finance a number of projects to be implemented by the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC). The meeting was attended by Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour, Minister of Communications Muhiyeddin Al Hussein, TCC Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail and Japanese Ambassador in Amman Akira Nakayama.

Meeting reviews railway projects

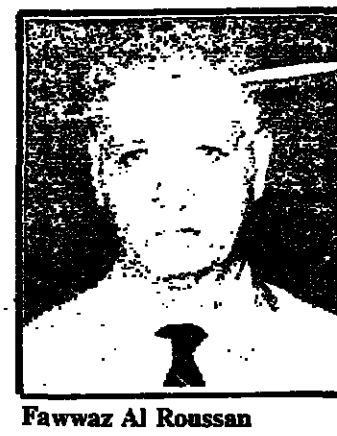
AMMAN (Petra) — Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) projects, which will be financed by a \$50 million Belgian loan granted to Jordan last year, were the topic of discussion during a meeting held Saturday at the Planning Ministry. Present at the meeting were Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour, Minister of Transport Fahri Obaid, Public Transport Corporation Director General Ibrahim Mahadeen, ARC Assistant Director General Abdullah Al Dahleh and Belgian Ambassador in Amman Guido Vansina.

JEA bonds exempt from income tax

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh Saturday decided to fully exempt JD 3 million in bonds issued by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) from income tax as of the date of maturity.

Fawwaz Roussan, former cabinet member, dies

AMMAN (Petra) — The deputy prime minister has announced the death of Fawwaz Al Roussan, who passed away Friday. The late Mr. Roussan, a former cabinet minister, was born in Sama Al Roussan in Irbid Governorate in 1912 and held several senior government positions, the last of which was Minister of Justice, a post which he held from 1970 until 1972. Mr. Roussan also served as director general of customs and was a judge of the Supreme Court.



Fawwaz Al Roussan

Tourism Authority fines four travel agencies for misconduct

AMMAN (Petra) — Four travel and tourist agencies in Jordan have been fined by the Tourism Authority for failing to live up to their advertised commitments for summer tours abroad and the authority has ruled that the four agencies should reimburse money they charged Jordanian holiday-makers.

The decision was taken following complaints lodged at the Tourism Authority about agencies failing to implement advertised programmes or agreements with Jordanian tourists this summer. The Tourism Authority also issued warnings to these offices about their conduct and gave final warnings to two of the agencies for their shortcomings.

The Tourism Authority issued a circular to all travel and tourism agencies in Jordan stating that travellers and holiday-makers should be informed in advance about their tour programme and travel arrangements. The circular also said that binding agreements on the tours should be signed. The circular said that from now on no agency will be allowed to announce programmes about their package tours without prior approval from the Tourism Authority.

The meeting, which was chaired by the authority's director Nasri Atallah, was attended by Jordan Travel Agents Association President Yasser Abdul Saud and Jordan Hotels Association President Zuhair Ajlouni.

French centre pays tribute to Victor Hugo's work

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In memory of Victor Hugo, one of the greatest poets of the 19th Century and perhaps the most famous French novelist, dramatist and leader of the romantic movement in France, the French Cultural Centre in Amman is organising a two-week programme including an exhibition of his drawings and texts and films, videos and documentaries featuring Hugo's works as a poet, writer, painter and politician.

As this year marks the centenary of Victor Hugo's death, the French Centre in Amman and the French community in Jordan are trying to highlight the rich and innovative eighty-five years of Victor Hugo's life through a varied display of his work. The programme consists of two exhibitions of Hugo's drawings as well as texts and photographs to illustrate his biography. The exhibitions are entitled "Victor Hugo; the poet, painter and politician" and "great works, great incentives".

Among the many drawings by Victor Hugo on display, one in particular that illustrates a certain

political period of Hugo's life. The drawing is of the letter H with the horizontal bar representing a break in Victor Hugo's life when he was forced to go into exile for his stand against the coup which brought Napoleon III to power. In the middle of the bar, Hugo wrote the text of his declaration against Napoleon III. The text was to be the signal for a revolt which never took place.

Also on display are the texts and drawings of his three novels "L'Anne Terrible", "Le Quatre-Vingt-Trieze" and the romantic drama "Hernani".

L'Anne Terrible illustrates Hugo's patriotism and his disillusionment with Germany for its failure to collaborate with France in 1842.

Return to the historical novel In 1874, indifferent to the development of the naturalistic novel, Hugo returned to the historical novel and published "Le Quatre-Vingt-Trieze". The novel, as well as the accompanying drawing, were the outcome of Hugo's determination to illustrate the contrasts between the fanaticism of royalists and Republicans on one hand and moderate Republicans on the other. Through "Le Quatre-Vingt-Trieze", Hugo caught and

vitalised one of the important issues of any revolutionary movement.

Victor Hugo wrote his romantic drama "Hernani" in less than a month during 1830 and as a result of support from young poets and artists, under the leadership of theophile Gautier, the romantic drama was a great success at a time when romantic stories were not dramatised.

"Victor Hugo was above all a great lyric. His philosophical poetry was that of a visionary rather than the work of a profound or systematic thinker. He was an inferior dramatist, his talent as a great prose writer is best seen in descriptive passages of his novels and in his universally-admired journal, "Choses Vues". Hugo's political activities also contributed to his rich and magnificent productions. His long exile outside France saw the composition of his greatest works and in 1853 came "Chateaubriand", a masterpiece of satirical verse which castigated Napoleon III. In 1856, Hugo published a volume of lyrical and philosophical poetry, "Les Contemplations".

As part of the two-week programme, organised by the French Cultural Centre and which will continue until Oct. 3, many films,

videos and documentaries are on show almost daily featuring the great production of Victor Hugo. The films and programmes are "Le Quatre-Vingt-Trieze", "Ruy Blas", "Hugo, L'homme de l'Ouest", "L'homme au Ric" and "Les Miserables".

Les Miserables is probably the most famous of Victor Hugo's novels and is primarily a presentation of social problems. The general thesis is the injustice of society towards the poor and defenceless as illustrated by the case of Jean Valjean, the hero of the novel, who spent 19 years in prison for stealing a loaf of bread. In addition to raising social questions, the novel tells the love story of Cosette, the adopted daughter of Jean Valjean, and a student Marius who shows a marked resemblance to Hugo as a young man. The narrative structure of the novel also includes some famous scenarios such as the exciting description of the battle of Waterloo, a magnificent example of Hugo's powers as an epic writer. Les Miserables also includes passages and descriptions which vividly depict Victor Hugo's strong affiliation towards Republicanism and his deep humanitarianism.

ADP, allies launch 3-pronged attack

(Continued from page 1)

city, and a Syrian tank aimed its gun one kilometre from town but did not fire.

At night, flashes of big guns could be seen and fiery streams of rockets headed for the city. Whole districts were briefly lit with a dark-red glow as shells slapped into buildings with thuds that shook the air.

Crowds of the wealthy have fled to nearby beach resorts but many of the poorer refugees are homeless.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said a television interview released on Saturday that Syria wants fighting Lebanese groups to reconcile their differences before Syrian troops intervene in Lebanon.

In the wide-ranging interview made on Wednesday with Japanese Television, Mr. Assad also reiterated Syria's stance on the

Iran-Iraq war, peace with Israel and relations with its Arab neighbours.

"We are intensifying efforts to achieve rapprochement between the various parties (in Lebanon), as when we reach reconciliation between them, we will then be ready to enter any area at the request of the parties concerned," Mr. Assad said.

Excerpts of his comments released here did not touch on the heavy fighting in Tripoli. Asked about a possible Syrian role to end the five-year-old Gulf war, Mr. Assad said that Syria was now working to prevent an expansion of the war but that it had "no ready, practical scenario that would put an end to it."

"All doors were closed before us," he said referring to previous Syrian mediation bids.

"This war is a loss for Syria and for the Arabs because we are mis-

sing in our trench a sister Arab country (Iraq) and a friendly Muslim neighbour (Iran)," he added. Syria supports Iran in the conflict.

The 55-year-old president accused Israel of creating obstacles to a Middle East peace settlement and reiterated his country's stand on the issue.

"We have called for peace for many years and have worked for it on the basis that lands occupied by Israel be returned and the Palestinian people enjoy their rights, including the right to self-determination and an independent state," he said.

Mr. Assad said in the interview: "Israel is hunting the Arabs one-by-one and refuses the formula of an international peace conference in order not to face the Arabs en masse and not to be compelled to accept international guarantees that would limit its expansionist movement," he said.

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS FOR SWISSAIR AND ZURICH AIRPORT

SWISSAIR has been voted the best airline worldwide and Zurich Airport the third-best airport worldwide in a survey conducted by the U.K. business traveller magazine among frequent business flyers from more than 50 countries.

This is the third such award that SWISSAIR has received this year and the second year running it has won the business traveller award. The results of the poll also confirm the status of Zurich Airport as the second most preferred airport in Europe and one of the top-most airports worldwide.

Of the 52 airlines listed in the survey, SWISSAIR gained 23 per cent of the votes. Second and third places were taken by Singapore Airlines with 12 per cent and British Airways with 11 per cent. SWISSAIR attained the largest

number of votes in six out of seven individual assessment categories — cabin staff, comfort, punctuality, meals, reliability, and scheduling.

Zurich Airport's rating as third-best airport worldwide and second-best in Europe was primarily based on its extensive network of connections, the speed of check-in and passenger flows and the reliability of baggage handling. The opening of the new finger dock at Zurich Airport's terminal A on November 1, 1985 is expected to enhance the airport's appeal still further. The first two spots in the best airline category were taken by Amsterdam and Singapore.

The awards were presented by the Lord Mayor of London Sir Alan Trail in a ceremony at the mansion house in London on September 17, 1985.

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King said it all for us

IN HIS address to the U.N. General Assembly on Friday, His Majesty the King left no room for doubt about our desire and quest for peace. "Arab faith in peace," he said, "is only equalled by our faith in right... and if Israel continues to swim against the current... or if she succeeds in exercising a negative effect on the U.S., or other countries, the result will be the collapse of any hope of achieving a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis."

In choosing those words, and the forum from where he spoke them, the King only proved his legendary vision for the future. Peace and justice and coexistence are what the Arabs seek and struggle for. But if this last opportunity is lost, Israel, together with any country (or countries) supporting its negative stand, will have to bear the responsibility for the growth of extremism whose consequences are not difficult to predict or comprehend.

The King's address to the U.N. on its 40th anniversary was not only a powerful call for peace; it was also a timely reminder to the world community to shoulder its responsibility towards the Palestinian problem and stability and security in this region. If Israel's military might blinds it to the truth and the reality of the situation in the Middle East today, then the U.N., with all its members, has a duty to open Israeli eyes to the incalculable dangers that any policy of aggression and expansion might entail.

There is a way to peace now, and the King sought to send a clear message to Israel, its supporters in the U.S. and to the whole world. It is that the Arabs are ready for peace and to start peace negotiations on the basis of international resolutions and support in order to arrive at a settlement which will guarantee for ever that Palestinians and Israelis can live and coexist in peace together on the land of peace. If those hopes expressed by the King "for a day when the parties to the conflict will fill the soil, reap the harvests, plant trees and enjoy the fruits of their labour, in confidence and security", are not allowed to materialise, then what would the alternatives be? And why?

It is really sad to hear that half of the Israeli government has found nothing new in the King's speech and that Yitzhak Shamir and his men in the Likud still insist on their fanaticism and opposition to all peace appeals and calls. But it should be even sadder for them, and for their people as a whole, if this negativism and obstinacy persists on their part.

For us, the word has been spoken. We have gone to the ends of the earth, and reached our limits, in the quest for peace and justice.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King's plea for peace

KING HUSSEIN in an address to the United Nations General Assembly spoke about the Palestinian people's rights and said that the world community bears responsibility towards peace in the Middle East region. He also warned that there might come a time when all efforts for achieving peace would fail if the present situation in the occupied Arab territories persisted and arbitrary measures against Arab people continued.

King Hussein made it clear that U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 should be implemented before the Arabs can enter into peace negotiations at an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Justice, King Hussein said, is the basis for any peace. The United Nations, the King added, is responsible for peace and for ending Israel's occupation of Arab land. If the Israelis are serious about peace then they should take the initiative now and recognise the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland.

If the United Nations fails to take meaningful steps to establish this peace, then the Middle East region would be open to more serious events and more extremism and violence that can threaten world peace.

Al Dustour: U.N. responsibility

KING HUSSEIN's address to the United Nations must be the most explicit and most courageous address ever delivered to the General Assembly, calling for the establishment of just peace in this turbulent world. The King's speech included a call to all world nations to help the Palestinian people to regain their rights and urged nations to bring about a historical reconciliation between the three monotheistic religions.

The King made it clear that Jordan's peace endeavours are essentially based on U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which call for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the safeguarding of the rights of all peoples in the Middle East region.

In his speech, the King pointed to the responsibility of the United Nations to help in the process of establishing peace in an area that has been the sources of world tension for more than 30 years. The King's speech promoted Jordan's world-wide endeavours for reaching peace and stability in this region and exposed Israel's attempts to lay obstacles in the path of that peace.

He also emphasised the fact that the PLO as a sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people should be an essential party to any peace negotiations.

Sawt Al Shaab: Guarantees for peace

KING HUSSEIN has presented to the U.N. General Assembly a peace formula for the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland.

King Hussein in his address also stressed a determination by Jordan and the Palestinians to achieve that peace. The King also exposed to the world Israel's rejection of a just peace and its continued drive to implement expansionist plans in the Arab territory.

The peace formula is a challenge to Israel which insists on perpetuating its occupation of Arab land and to the United States whose deeds have been contradicting its words with regard to general principles and of right and justice.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Stress should be on repairing the economy not on projects

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THE ECONOMIC and financial problems facing the Jordanian economy are manifested in sluggish economic growth and imbalances in the budget and balance of payments.

Economic growth, which averaged 10 per cent per annum for the decade 1972-1981, fell to around 2 per cent in 1982-1984. Since population growth was around 3.8 per cent, per capita income declined during the last three years for the first time in 14 years.

The deficit in the central government budget rose sharply due to the drop in Arab financial support at the rate of JD 30 million a year for three

consecutive years. The deficit averaged JD 102.6 million in each of the last three years. This is close to 7.5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Despite the continued growth and influx of remittances from Jordanian expatriates abroad, which averaged JD 420 million from 1982 to 1984, and the external borrowings of JD 120 million a year, the balance of payment, measured by the net change in the position of the banking sector, reflected an average deficit of JD 29 million a year over the same period.

The Central Bank encouraged the government to

finance the deficit by foreign borrowing, in an attempt to contain the reduction of foreign currency reserves in absolute terms. However, those reserves declined both in relative and nominal terms.

For the past three years, the government was ill-advised not to take any drastic measures to curtail imports of goods and services, or to reduce public expenditure, or restrict expansion of banks. The Central Bank maintained free transferability of the Jordanian dinar and its parity to the Special Drawing Rights (SDR). Hence the above imbalances did not cause inflation to rise. As a matter of fact the inflation rate was declining steadily over

the last three years and reached the relatively low level of 3.9 per cent in 1984. This "achievement" was accomplished at the cost of the balance of payments and the attrition of the limited reserves of foreign currency.

Many external and internal factors contributed to these economic conditions.

Among them are the recession in the Gulf states, the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, the decline in Arab financial aid, the growing imported oil bill, the difficulties facing our export sector, an inelastic demand for imports and the failure of our large-scale industrial projects.

Jordan, like other Third World countries, has a choice of either dealing with the roots of the problem, by undergoing a voluntary systematic adjustment programme, or focusing only on the symptoms through introducing price controls and subsidies and hanging on to unrealistic exchange rates and giving impotent incentives.

In the last three years, we unfortunately took the second option. It is high time, however, to face up to the real problems and accept the necessary sacrifices.

Borrowing internally and externally does not solve our economic woes. So far, borrowing has magnified, and postponed dealing with the disequilibrium. Unless accompanied by an adjustment process, further borrowing will lead to a greater disruption of the economy.

We need a three- or five-year programme to adjust and overcome our financial imbalances, more than our need for another five-year development plan in which we want to spend JD 3.5 billion dinars on yet more services and projects that cannot pay for themselves. We should waste no time in formulating and adopting corrective measures before we embark on ambitious projects and as early as possible.

Mitterrand's authority sapped by Rainbow Warrior affair

By John Morrison
 Reuter

PARIS — The Rainbow Warrior affair has dealt President Francois Mitterrand's political authority a blow from which it is unlikely to recover.

French commentators, assessing the impact of Monday's admission that French agents did sink the ship, regard Mitterrand's chances of retaining the political initiative after national assembly elections due in March as sharply reduced.

Mitterrand has geared his political strategy to staying in office for the final two years of a seven-year term even if the rightist opposition wins an assembly majority. The idea of a left-wing president "cohabiting" with a right-wing government has deeply divided the opposition.

The Gaullist RPR (Rassemblement Pour la Republique) of Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac and some leaders of the centre-right UDF (Union de la Democratie Francaise) argue that the opposition must be prepared to form a government under Mitterrand.

Both Chirac and ex-President Valery Giscard d'Estaing have indicated they would accept the premiership under Mitterrand. Opponents of "cohabitation", led by former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, say the opposition must use the victory that it expects in March to force Mitterrand out of office.

The Rainbow Warrior affair, by undermining Mitterrand's moral authority, has strengthened the arguments of Barre and of those in the UDF who believe there should be no compromise with a discredited head of state.

"It would be more worthy for Francois Mitterrand to go if the majority changes," says Alain Madelin, a leading UDF figure. The resignation of Mitterrand's close associate, Defence Minister Charles Hernu, one of the few Socialist ministers respected by the opposition, has further harmed the president's chances of presiding over a national consensus.

Chirac's RPR, obliged by its

choice of strategy for 1986 to avoid attacking Mitterrand too openly, has concentrated its criticism on Prime Minister Laurent Fabius instead.

Both Mitterrand and Fabius may still suffer severe political damage from the Rainbow Warrior scandal, which some commentators say has not yet reached its climax.

Fabius's admission that the Rainbow Warrior was sunk by French agents was not accompanied by any word on who gave the fatal order and who hid the truth.

There has been no evidence that either the president or the prime minister knew personally about the operation in advance but the delay in establishing the truth has left an impression of drift.

Mitterrand was indirectly implicated by a revelation in a report on the affair by civil servant Bernard Tricot last month that funds for the operation against the Greenpeace environmentalist group were approved by General Jean Saulnier.

Saulnier was then Mitterrand's chief military aide and is now armed forces chief of staff.

According to the newspaper Le Monde, the secret funds, amounting to around three million francs (\$300,000), were disbursed by the prime minister's office — something that Fabius has to explain.

The search for whoever gave the order to sink the Rainbow Warrior is likely now to be continued behind the closed doors of a parliamentary commission of inquiry as suggested by Fabius.

The sacking on Friday of Admiral Pierre Lacoste, head of the DGSE secret service, has pointed to the level at which the government feels blame should lie.

In his letter of resignation Hernu accused responsible officials of his ministry of hiding the truth from him — implying the involvement in a cover-up of others besides Lacoste.

The risk for Fabius is that Lacoste and other DGSE officers will say they obtained political clearance from Hernu and from Saulnier for everything they did.

Intelligence service embarrasses Paris

By Andrew Higgins
 Reuter

PARIS — The French intelligence service, whose head was fired on Friday, has embarrassed successive governments which have proved unable to control its agents' strongarm tactics.

Admiral Pierre Lacoste was sacked as head of the General Directorate for External Security (DGSE) while the government strove to contain a scandal over his department's role in the sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbour in July.

Defence Minister Charles Hernu, whose ministry controls the DGSE, resigned when he found himself unable to extract the truth from his subordinates.

Three years ago President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist renamed and reorganised the DGSE in an attempt to put an end to the blunders that had bedevilled previous governments.

An official report last month tentatively cleared the DGSE of involvement in the Rainbow Warrior sabotage but this has been undermined by press reports linking French agents to the vessel, which killed one of the vessel's crew.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, in a letter to Mitterrand, voiced the government's frustration over its apparent inability to bring the intelligence service to heel.

This is not the first time in the service's turbulent history that its agents have embarrassed the government of the day.

Intelligence experts say the service, conditioned by colonial wars in Indochina and Algeria, was a taste for firm action rather than intelligence gathering.

In 1956 there was a political storm when the intelligence service, then known as SDECE, captured Algerian nationalist leader Ahmed Ben Bella by forcing his Moroccan plane to land in French-controlled Algeria.

In 1965 the SDECE again embarrassed the government when it was linked to the kidnapping and presumed murder in Paris of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka.

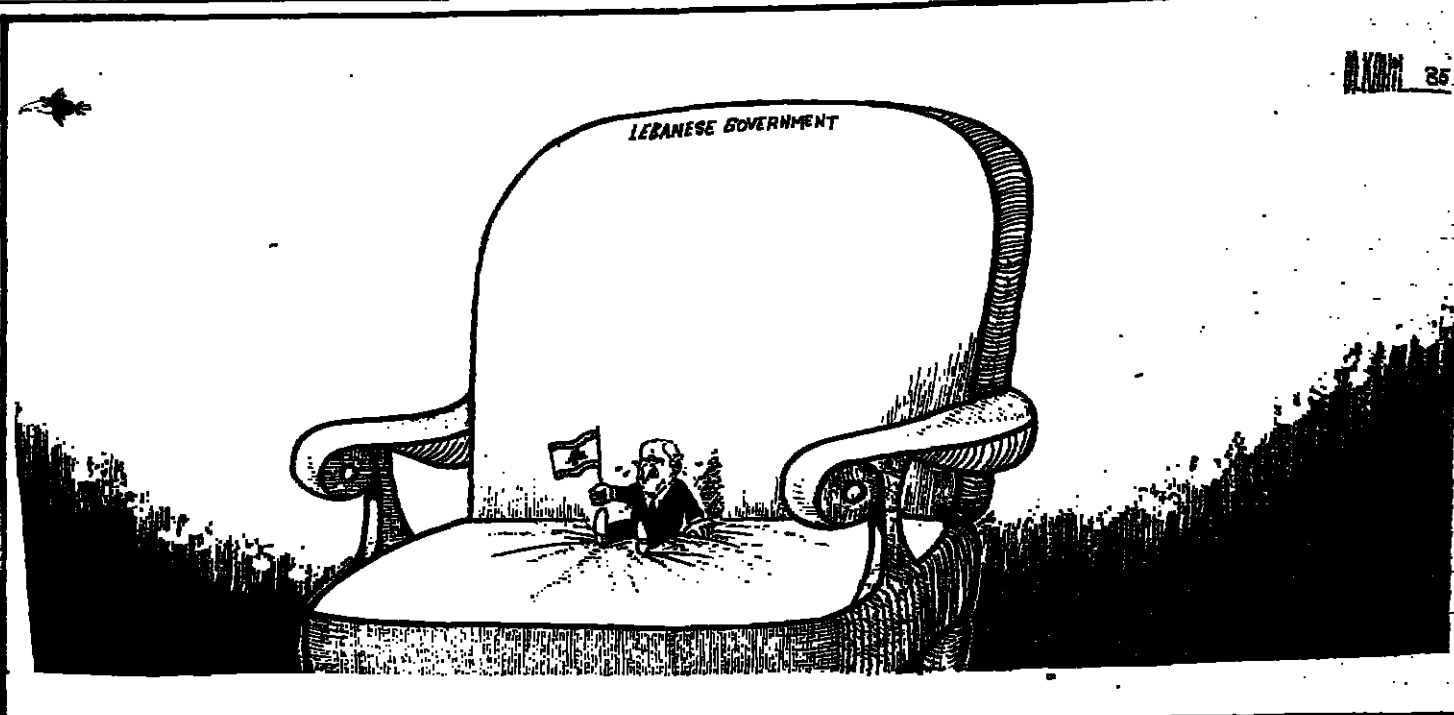
President Charles de Gaulle, who wanted to keep a tighter reign on the service, moved it from the prime minister's responsibility to that of the defence ministry.

Intelligence experts believe this might have worsened the rivalry between civilian and military officials.

Mitterrand, after his election in 1981, appointed aviation industry executive Pierre Marion, a civilian, and a close friend of Hernu's, to head the agency.

The experiment turned sour when Marion, who had little experience of the military or of intelligence, tried to reorganise the service. Morale declined and he quit in 1982.

His replacement by Lacoste, former commander of the Mediterranean fleet, marked a return to a strong military tradition: though the government retained a civilian, Philippe Parant, as administrative head.



Phnom Penh tells guerrillas that they are running out of time

By Jose Katigbak
 Reuter

PHNOM PENH — The Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh says time is running out for its guerrilla opponents if they want a political settlement to the Kampuchean conflict.

Deputy Foreign Minister Dith Munty said that at the present rate of fighting the guerrillas had only two more years to negotiate a political solution before they became a spent force.

"After that we can solve the problem militarily... we can smash the guerrillas," he told Reuters in an interview.

"We have the upper hand. They are getting weaker."

The guerrillas — a coalition of three factions recognised by the United Nations as Kampuchea's government — dispute this.

Without independent confirmation, it is difficult to know which side is right.

Foreign relief workers in Phnom Penh said there had been a noticeable drop in guerrilla attacks in the capital and its surrounding areas.

They said a guerrilla raid on a Vietnamese army camp seven kilometres (four miles) north of Phnom Penh on the night of September 14 was the first attack near the capital for a long time. Gunfire could be heard for about 30 minutes, but the extent of casualties or damage were not known.

However, one relief worker said: "From what people tell me when I get the chance to travel, the situation — especially in the western provinces — is still dangerous."

A 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew is still in effect throughout the country and travel outside Phnom Penh is restricted.

Dith Munty said the guerrillas had been expected to try to retake camps along the Thai border which they lost in an offensive by Vietnamese and Phnom Penh government troops a few months ago.

"But we are now nearing the end of the rainy season and they have failed to do anything," he added. "Even their dispersal into small groups to infiltrate Kampuchea has produced nothing of significance."

He said liquidation of the military and political organisation of the Khmer Rouge was a prerequisite for a political settlement to the conflict.

The Khmer Rouge, strongest group in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, was

pushed from power in 1979 by Vietnamese forces who installed the Heng Samrin government.

Dith Munty said that if the guerrillas surrendered, all of them except Khmer Rouge leaders Pol Pot and Ieng Sary would be allowed to live in peace in Kampuchea and take part in elections.

Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have been sentenced to death in absentia, accused of masterminding killings on a massive scale during nearly four years of Khmer Rouge rule.

Dith Munty said Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, the non-Communist leaders of the other two factions in the guerrilla coalition, should negotiate with his government.

"From now up to 1987 is the time for political solutions. If they lose the time, they will lose everything," he said.

Meanwhile, the Heng Samrin government has other problems than the guerrilla war.

Foreigners living in Phnom Penh said that in the last few months there had been a rise in violence as former soldiers took to crime.

"Almost every week a restaurant or shop is shot at or blown up in a robbery or extortion attempt," said one.

In a country where the average monthly salary is equivalent to

only three U.S. dollars, poverty is widespread and the economy is fuelled by corruption and smuggling, according to foreign residents of the capital.

The official exchange rate of the Kampuchean currency, the riel, is eight to the dollar. The black market rate, on which prices of goods are based, is 100 to the dollar.

The Heng Samrin government is committed to introducing Communism. But because of bitter memories associated with the doctrine as practised by the Khmer Rouge, it has chosen to move slowly.

Private restaurants do good business and luxury goods can be bought in the markets.

"Three days after being put on sale in Bangkok the same fresh pasteurised milk is available here," one resident said.

Four soldiers dining with their girlfriends at a restaurant paid a bill for the evening of 1,500 riel.

"My best customers are soldiers," the restaurant owner said.

She added that to supplement their meagre pay some soldiers were involved in smuggling goods into the country — and refugees out.

"There are also officers who collect salaries for phantom armies," she said.

Another young Soviet leader steps up

MOSCOW (R) — Nikolai Ryzhkov, appointed Soviet Prime Minister on Friday, is a close ally of Mikhail Gorbachev chosen to oversee the Kremlin chief's programme to inject new life into the stagnating economy.

Ryzhkov, a former factory manager, has had a meteoric rise through the ranks of the Communist Party which has catapulted a little-known figure to the top post in the government.

He was elected to the Communist Party Central Committee only as recently as March 1981 but has since leapt to full membership of the ruling 13-man Politburo as economic overlord.

Normally, officials are made candidate (non-voting) Politburo members before becoming full members of the party's decision-making body.

The appointment of Ryzhkov, 56 today, as prime minister confirms his position as the man chosen by Gorbachev to implement his drive to clear bureaucratic bottlenecks and instil greater discipline into economic management.

Despite his prominent position in recent months, Ryzhkov remains a largely unknown figure whose young-looking face many Soviet citizens would not recognise.

As is usual with Communist officials, no details have been released about his private life. His brief official biography does not list his birthplace.

Born on September 28, 1929, Nikolai Ivanovich Ryzhkov became

a mining foreman and later head of a railway department. He joined the Communist Party in 1956.

A technocrat through and through, he is one of a few people who have made it to the top rungs of the Party ladder without having held a full-time party post before joining the Politburo.

After graduating as an engineer from technical institute in the Urals city of Sverdlovsk in 1959, he moved to Uralmashzavod, one of the Soviet Union's biggest heavy engineering plants, where he became a deputy director.

By 1965 he was a chief engineer

and five years later he became the factory's director.

In 1975, Ryzhkov moved to Moscow to work at a Soviet government planning and budget commission and later at an industrial commission.

He was promoted to the post of first deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building that year and was made a first deputy to the state planning committee in 1979.

Since being appointed central committee secretary in charge of the economy in December 1982 by then Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, architect of the reforms now being implemented by Gor-

bachev, Ryzhkov has travelled widely in Eastern Europe but little in the West.

Up to the time of his appointment as prime minister, Ryzhkov has had little political work published. He was made few major speeches of note.

Since joining the Politburo he had been seen as a possible candidate for the prime minister's job.

But Russian Federation Premier Vitaly Vorotnikov has been tipped as the most likely successor to Nikolai Tikhonov, regarded as one of the last surviving members of former president Leonid Brezhnev's "old guard".

Zionism means aggression

MOSCOW (TASS) — The Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee and the Association of Soviet Lawyers have published a White Book fiercely criticising the reactionary essence of world Zionism. Vasily Kondrashev wrote in Izvestia. The book presents a rich collection of letters, diaries, memoirs and official documents vividly depicting "Zionism in action" — lies, cheating, provocations, terrorism and trampling human rights underfoot.

Zionism means a continuing aggression. The state of Israel has existed for less than four decades, the paper said. During that time the Israeli rulers have perpetrated five large-scale, blood-spilling aggressions against the neighbouring Arab countries. Ex-

cerpts from letters and diaries by men and officers quoted in the White Book are evidence of unbelievable brutality by the Israeli military and their utter moral degradation.

Most of the Zionist organisations are engaged in subversive activities against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The White Book offers a vast factual material to expose the darker side of the intrigues by the Zionist big wheats. The book also presents testimony by those who had been trying to circulate Zionist publications in the USSR, while collecting the addresses of persons for some reasons interesting to U.S., Israeli and other Western secret services.

One of the sections in the White Book is devoted to life in the "promised land". While reading some letters by those who had been deceived into emigrating to Israel, one cannot help feeling pity for them, the author wrote. The Jews who once left their homeland, the Soviet Union, are beginning to realize that they have been cheated. For them the truths of the realities of the troubled world of Israel often end in tragedy.

The White Book is a piece of strong evidence against Zionism. The facts, testimonies, photos and press reports it presents expose the real worth of international Zionism which promotes its aggressive policies while heavily relying on the U.S.

'Help Us to Help Them' - Cerebral Palsy Foundation seeks to spread message of love, understanding

Eight years of distinguished services behind CPF

On Thursday, Oct. 4, the Cerebral Palsy Foundation marks the Third Cerebral Palsy Day in Jordan. More than 600 student volunteers from the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and community colleges will be approaching the public for contributions to the foundation, a voluntary organisation which extends a helping hand to victims of cerebral palsy in Jordan. Following is a special Jordan Times feature on the foundation.

By P. V. Vivekanand

AMMAN — Tucked away in a quiet corner of the sprawling King Hussein Medical Centre complex is a small dedicated organisation whose activities could be most influential in shaping the lives of some neglected souls in despair and need.

Established in 1977, the Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) has attended to over 1,900 cases of cerebral palsy, a state of brain that conflicts with the motor functions of the human body, depending upon which part of the brain has been damaged.

Every day dozens of mothers carrying their babies flock to the CPF centre at the King Hussein Medical Centre either to seek expert advice or to put their cerebral palsied offspring through physiotherapy exercises. The centre also offers an excellent "toy library" equipped with typical devices to suit children with cerebral palsy.

In other cases, it would be fun to watch a group of eight or 10 children playing around, but at the CPF centre the sight touches one of the most sensitive spots and triggers a soul-searching question: Are we doing enough for these unfortunate children?

Look at three-year-old Baha, who has very little control over moving his hands or legs. Turn to seven-year-old Iman, who could sit upright only when she was five and brought to the CPF centre. See the tottering steps that two-year-old Ahmad takes with the help of two handrails. What is their crime that has netted them this condition?

"We can't really blame anyone," says Dr. Samira Baban, head of the CPF centre. "Cerebral palsy could be caused by a number of reasons. Incompatibility of parents' blood groups, the mother contracting German measles and developing high fever, a serious fall during pregnancy, any severe infection on the infant's body in

the first few days after birth and late exchange of blood to fight jaundice in new-born babies — these are only some of the situations that cause damage to the brain through lack of oxygen — and the result is cerebral palsy."

Cerebral palsy is totally different from many neurological diseases which bring a gradual deterioration of abilities. Dr. Baban said.

"We are trying to instill the awareness of the condition among the people and encourage them to bring their babies to us if they find any signs of cerebral palsy in the children," she said.

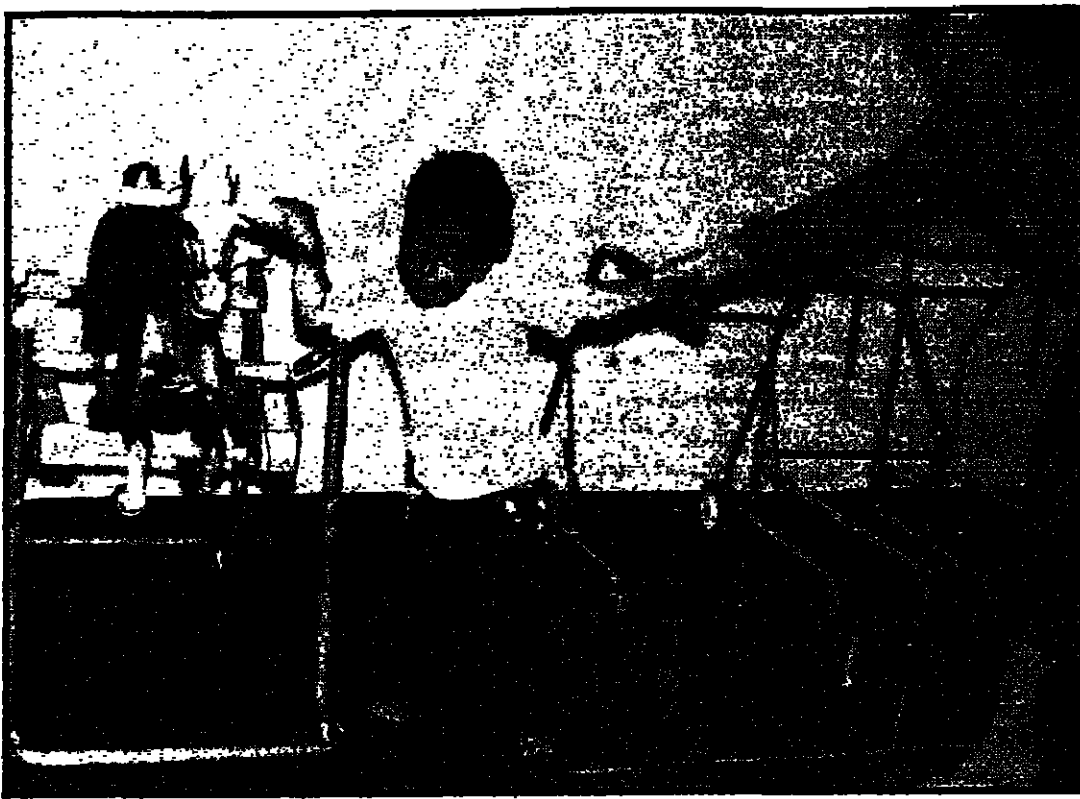
According to the foundation's estimates, the rate of cerebral palsy in Jordan is 10 among every 1,000 live births.

Dr. Baban said in the first six years after its establishment, the CPF attended to 900 cases of cerebral palsy but the figure went up dramatically after the foundation started a rigorous awareness campaign. "Since mid-1983, some 900 cases were brought to us — just about the same number of cases we attended to in six years," Dr. Baban said.

"Our message to the parents is simple," the doctor said. "Do not hesitate to consult your doctor if you feel that your baby is not doing what he or she is supposed to do for his or her age."

Dr. Baban noted that over 50 per cent of the cases that are brought to her involve children over five years. "It is really a pity that these were not brought to us earlier," she said. "The earlier the case is brought to us, the better we could help the child."

She cited the case of a 17-year-old boy who was brought to the centre when he was 14. "He has average intelligence, but his problem is lack of control over moving his limbs," she said. "He has improved a lot and now we are looking for a special typewriter with special slots to enable him to fix his fingers on the



Five-year-old Bader is helped by Dr. Samira Baban to stand

keyboard. But I am afraid we can't do much else for him because he was brought to us too late."

"It only shows how worried we are over the future of these children," she continued. "What will happen to them when their loving parents die?" Most cerebral palsied children need help to perform normal functions and such help should be based on understanding and love, she pointed out.

Another regrettable aspect of the situation is that "some parents are reluctant to admit that their children are abnormal. In such situations, Dr. Baban said, "either the children are given no help at all or help reaches them too late."

"That is why our present campaign is aimed at parents," she said.

How can cerebral palsy be prevented? Dr. Baban cites proper ante-natal care and delivery services by experienced and qualified people and intensive care for the new-born and immunisation as the major priorities. "Care should also be taken to avoid accidents," she added.

In a country like Jordan, where the fertility rate is high, "carelessness on the part of the parents" is one of the reasons for the high rate of cerebral palsy cases, according to the doctor.

The CPF also operates two other centres — one at Zarka and the other at Irbid. While the Zarka centre, which now attends to some 120 cases, was established three years ago and the Irbid centre, which cares for 100 cases, was set up in February this year.

The centres, including the major facility at the King Hussein Medical Centre, have pressing needs for expansion so that the foundation could offer improved services. Dr. Baban said, "Our immediate priority is to set up an independent building to house the Amman centre." She said, "We have been trying to raise the necessary funds for such a project, which, we estimate, will cost about half a million dinars."

While focusing on cerebral palsy cases in Amman and the northern region, the foundation has not forgotten the south. "We also plan to set up a centre in the south,

but it will take some time," according to Dr. Baban.

One of the major projects that the foundation implemented recently is the manufacturing of specially-equipped buggies for use by cerebral palsied children. "Our experience over the years always pointed to the dire need for such a project, especially that importing specially equipped chairs is too expensive an affair," she said. Now, such chairs are made locally and distributed to the needy children for use at home.

"A child's entire perspective of the world changes when he or she is sitting upright," Dr. Baban said. "In all cases, we have found that the child reacts in a very positive way when he or she is shifted from a lying position to a sitting position." She explained that

more often than not parents are forced to keep cerebral palsied children always in a lying position because of the child's inability to sit upright in a normal position and this leads to a static frame of mind in the child.

"Some parents have wept with joy when they find their child reacting in a totally different way within minutes after taking an upright position," Dr. Baban added. Before the new project was implemented, "we had a limited number of special chairs available at the centres and therefore it was painful to note that the child enjoys sitting but is deprived of it when at home," she said.

The CPF depends on voluntary contributions to maintain its programmes. "Mostly our services are offered free, but in some cases,



Three-year-old Baha on a specially-built chair supplied by the CPF

depending on the financial status of the parents, we receive donations from the children's families also." Dr. Baban cited an instance when a wealthy mother of a cerebral palsied child, noting for herself the lack of proper toys at the centre, sent a "full pick-up load of toys to us."

"In this context, it has to be noted that cerebral palsy is not limited to children born in poor families," Dr. Baban said. "It knows no bounds, rich or poor, and we have some children whose parents will never admit in public that their child has cerebral palsy." Such a situation, according to the specialist, is based on a feeling of "guilt" and in some cases "pride."

Dr. Baban recalls that the foundation was able to perform some 30 major operations on cerebral palsied children. The operations, carried out at the King Hussein Medical Centre, with the help of the Royal Medical Services, were mainly to correct some malfunctions of muscles. For instance, some children had their tendons stretched to allow them free movement of limbs, Dr. Baban said.

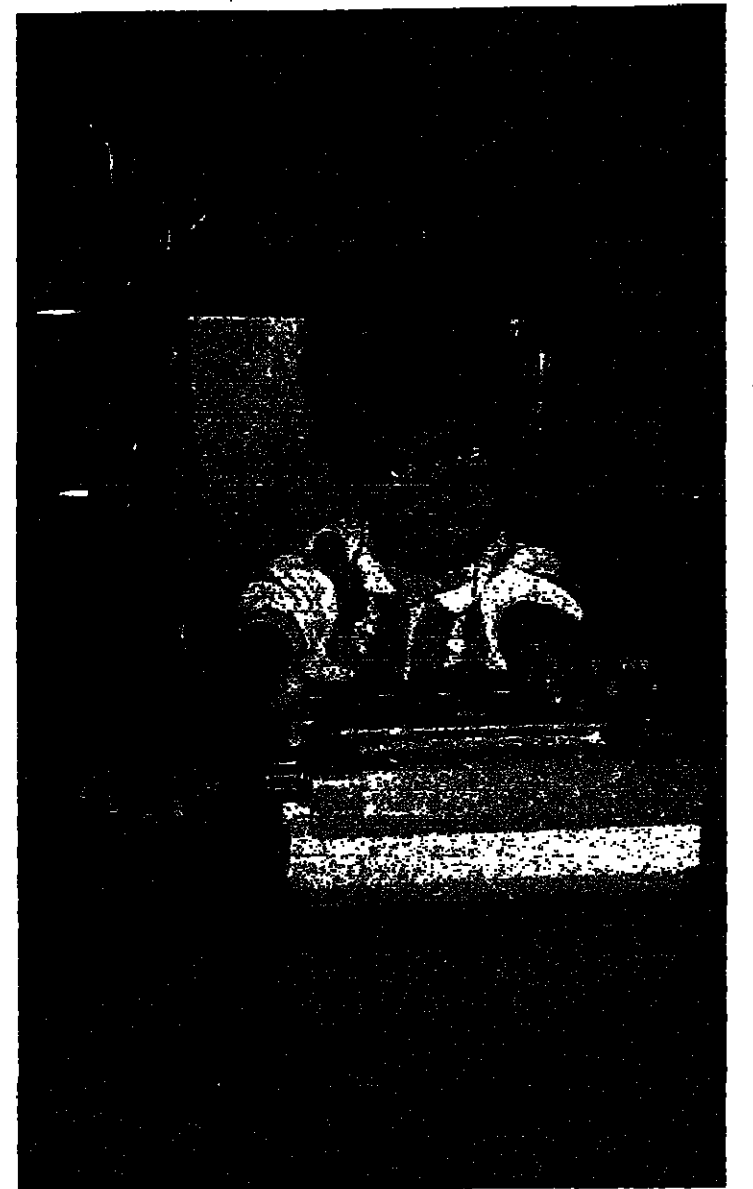
"There is no permanent cure for cerebral palsy. What we are trying to do is to help such children regain some of their normal body functions and movements and make them as useful a segment of society as possible," Dr. Baban explained. "They do not need pity. What they need is patient understanding and help."

The CPF maintains very close contacts with international organisations dealing with cerebral palsy and keeps itself abreast of all new techniques and methods to handle cerebral palsy cases. But, Dr. Baban points out, while European organisations are discussing advanced methods, including computerisation and electronic technology, to handle cerebral palsy, "we are still in the preliminary stage, trying to get the message across to our people that cerebral palsied children could be helped to fight their deficiencies."

The CPF is a member of the London-based International Cerebral Palsy Society and sends delegates to the society's periodical seminars and training courses. Dr. Baban recalled that two experts from the society visited Jordan in 1984 and conducted a two-week training course which was attended by 14 Jordanian physiotherapists. "It was highly helpful, especially that the participants were made familiar with advanced methods of handling cerebral palsied children and offering them physiotherapy," she said.

The CPF, which had only seven specialists — including two physiotherapists assigned to it by the Ministry of Health — in 1983, now has 13 experts to support its services. These include four physiotherapists from the Ministry of Health, a full-time doctor at the Irbid centre and attendants. "We are most happy that our staff really enjoy dealing with cerebral palsied children," Dr. Baban said. "Commitment and dedication are the two most essential qualities for this kind of work and it is a matter of pride for all of us at the foundation that all our people have a feeling of being fully involved with the unfortunate children."

The CPF plans to mark the Third Cerebral Palsy Day on Thursday when volunteers wearing distinctive red sashes will take to



Four-year-old Iman had very little control over moving her limbs when she was brought to the CPF centre. She has changed a lot since then.

the streets with donation boxes to raise funds for the foundation's programmes. The foundation started marking the first Thursday of October as Cerebral Palsy Day since 1983. In the first year, the total collection of the day was nearly JD 22,000 and in 1984 the figure was JD 25,000. Also, the CPF organised an aerobics show by the Royal Falcons, the national aerobics team, in connection with celebrations marking Jordan's Independence Day. It was patronised by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor who also contributed JD 10,000 to the CPF.

The volunteers approaching the public on Thursday will be mostly students from the University of Jordan and community colleges. In the Irbid region, students from Yarmouk University will take up the campaign. The CPF centre in Irbid is housed within the Yarmouk University campus.

The need to raise funds to implement the foundation's programme of setting up an independent centre has become more pressing with the impending transfer of its centre from King Hussein Medical Centre. Apart from setting up the building, the foundation aims to secure running expenses for at least three years before it moves to the proposed building. "Otherwise, we will be caught in a situation where we have committed all our funds to building the centre and have no funds to operate our facilities," Dr. Baban said.

Also, the foundation needs a vehicle to collect children to attend regular physiotherapy sessions at the Irbid centre. The Amman cen-

tre already has a vehicle to collect children and the foundation gives transport fees to parents of children being brought from outside Amman where the transport system does not reach.

"We believe that there are at least as many cerebral palsy cases undetected as have been brought to us and the only means to reach them is through the help of the mass media," Dr. Baban said. "We will distribute some 100,000 leaflets on Thursday with special focus on primary school children whose parents also would be informed through the leaflet that we exist and could offer help."

"Our motto is 'Help Us to Help Them' through early diagnosis of cerebral palsy and our slogan is 'Prevention is more rewarding to the child, the family and the community,'" she added.

The CPF was founded by Mrs. Laifa Sharaf who now occupies the position of honorary chairman. Mrs. Sharaf, widow of late Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and a former minister of information herself, has been kept away from taking a very active role in the day-to-day functions of the foundation because of other engagements. But, she is now turning her full attention back to the foundation.

The foundation is run by a 12-member executive committee including doctors, businessmen, and housewives. Fakhri Bilbeisi, regional manager of the British Bank of the Middle East, is the president of the committee and Mrs. Joan Mary Majali, wife of University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, serves as vice-president.



Tottering steps: Two-year-old Ahmad learns his first steps with the help of handrails

Portuguese first lady on campaign trail

By David Reid
Reuter

LISBON — Manuela Eanes, attractive wife of Portugal's soldier-president, has emerged as one of the most striking — and controversial — figures in the campaign for parliamentary elections on October 6.

While General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, 50, is barred from the political arena because he remains in office until next January, his 46-year-old wife has become a standard-bearer for Portugal's newest political formation, the Democratic Renewal Party (PRD).

Although not running for parliament herself, she is in the vanguard of a barnstorming campaign to win votes for a party formed by Eanes supporters from almost all segments of the political spectrum who helped secure his massive re-election victory in 1980.

Eanes, a hero of the turbulent post-1974 revolutionary era, has been hailed as a "natural leader" of the PRD.

The party is fighting under the handicap of his inability to take the helm in the polls — but his wife is proving such an effective campaigner that many political observers believe it could well emerge as an important balancing factor in the new legislature.

The women of Portugal, who have won a considerable im-

provement in their rights and political status since the restoration of democracy in 1974, make up at least half of the nearly eight million electorate.

Their votes are being wooed on all sides. The Socialist contender as next prime minister, Antonio Almeida Santos, for example, has said he wants more women in the new government and in parliament.

There were only 21 in the outgoing 250-member assembly dissolved on July 12 after the collapse of a two-year Socialist-Social Democratic coalition government, and only four women junior ministers in the 57-member government.

But Portugal in 1979 produced Europe's second woman prime minister after Britain's Margaret Thatcher — Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo. The 55-year-old socialist is challenging outgoing Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, 60, and former Christian Democratic Leader Diogo Freitas do Amaral, 44, for the presidency in elections next January.

Manuela Eanes' entry into the political fray has aroused howls of protest in many quarters, a grudging tribute from her Socialist opponents — and full houses at many of her campaign meetings.

She made an immediate impact when the campaign opened in mid-September with a hard-hitting appearance on state television condemning what she cal-

led widespread corruption in Portuguese politics.

At an outdoor meeting she spoke over the same loud-hailer used by one of the "young captains" of April 25, 1974, when he called on former dictator Marcello Caetano to surrender to his tank unit in Lisbon.

TV pictures of Manuela and her husband, parents of two children, with Pope John Paul II reinforced her image as a good Roman Catholic and mother in a predominantly Catholic country.

This did not entirely please the opposition Christian Democrats seeking to improve their role as the country's fourth largest party after Socialists, Social Democrats and Communists.

A law graduate with a long record of social service, Manuela Eanes lives modestly with her husband and family in a small apartment in the Belem Palace. They own a house in a middle-class suburb of Lisbon called Madre de Deus (Mother of God).

She is also a prominent campaigner against drug abuse and will visit the United States for the second time next month at the invitation of Nancy Reagan to take part in an international meeting of "first ladies" on this world problem.

The independent Socialist weekly O Jornal, whose former editor is a leader of the PRD, said no one could predict her impact on the polls.

It added: "Manuela Eanes is one of the important women in this election campaign. But she is not the only one. Understanding the weight of the feminine vote, many political leaders are taking their wives with them on the campaign trail."

Central Bank issues warning

(Continued from page 1)

— Sale of foreign currency to the Central Bank if it so wishes or to any licensed bank or any Class I licensed person provided that the Central Bank's agreement is obtained or to people living in Jordan or foreigners leaving the country provided that the currency so sold does not exceed the limits provided for by the Central Bank's regulations.

— Sale and purchase of bonds, shares, and other financial notes, in accordance with the rules and regulations in force.

Article 19 authorised the Central Bank to allow persons licensed under Category B to deal with currency, foreign coins and cheques in foreign currency and selling them to licensed banks or licensed people from Category A or exporting them abroad and refunding their value, in accordance with provisions of the banking law and the Central Bank's regulations.

Top secrecy shrouds first-ever IAEA mission to Soviet plants

By Regina Murgoth
Reuter

VIENNA — A move by Moscow to open two Soviet civilian nuclear plants to international inspection has meant another discreet mission for one of the world's most secretive atomic detective agencies.

The Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) sent three experts to inspect a nuclear research reactor at Kurchatov near Moscow and a nuclear power plant in the town of Novo-Voronezh last month, a spokesman told Reuters.

This was the first time Moscow had allowed inspection by the United Nations agency which acts as a watchdog of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), he said.

The agency employs 257 experts who travel around the world inspecting a total of 876 civilian atomic installations in 52 non-nuclear weapon states to ensure no nuclear material is secretly diverted to make bombs.

Carrying briefcases and wearing smart suits, the "nuclear detectives" look no different from any businessman when they arrive for on-site inspection.

The inspectors are usually nuclear engineers, who have been

carefully trained by the IAEA for their missions.

"The screen of secrecy is not one that we ourselves insist upon but one that the governments insist upon," IAEA Director-General Hans Blix explained recently.

"Governments who will accept the agency as an inspector will often not accept that we will publish the information that we have, except in the most generalized terms," he added.

The IAEA, which allocates a third of its \$100-million annual budget for the safeguards system, inspects 98 per cent of all civilian nuclear installations in non-nuclear weapon states worldwide, the agency spokesman said.

Moscow's move means that the Soviet Union has now joined the two other nuclear weapons powers which have signed the NPT — Britain and the United States — in allowing IAEA inspections.

While fuel fabrication plants or reprocessing plants are under 24-hour IAEA supervision, less sensitive plants like power generation units are inspected on average four times a year.

In recent years the job has attracted a growing number of women, who now comprise seven per cent of the inspectors.

But their rise is hampered by a

technical problem that seems common to many nuclear units: Anybody entering a reactor must strip and put on a special white radiation protection outfit before being allowed in but many plants offer changing facilities for men only.

The agency usually sends two experts to a routine check of a nuclear power plant which on average lasts two days.

The inspectors use a variety of measures to trace illicit transfers, including the application of IAEA seals to containers of nuclear material, such as fresh fuel elements.

Last year they checked 8,300 of the small metal seals, which show up tiny scratches on their surfaces, to test if they were tampered with. This is done by comparing a new photograph of the seal with one taken immediately after the application.

Some 240 surveillance systems and automatic cameras monitor other sensitive equipment. Any attempt, for example, to remove spent fuel elements from the water basin where they are stored temporarily could be detected that way.

In another routine test a portable computer measures the radiation of fresh fuel rods to ensure they are not dummies.

Experts also scrutinize ac-

countancy books. IAEA sources said it was most likely that it was through these checks that the IAEA, cooperating with the European Community's Nuclear Agency, EURATOM, scored its first big success by detecting a transfer of over 40 tonnes of depleted uranium in 1984.

Experts say the material could be used to produce a significant two kilos of weapons-grade plutonium. The diversion was first mentioned in a footnote in the IAEA's 1984 annual report last June, without naming the parties or giving details.

Its full extent was not revealed to the public until last July when sources at both agencies said the shipment had entered Luxembourg from Britain and was then re-exported to Israel, which is not a signatory of the NPT.

The treaty, which came into force in 1970, is currently under review at a month-long Geneva conference that began on August 27.

Non-nuclear weapon states there have sharply criticised the two superpowers for having failed to honour their treaty commitment to work for nuclear disarmament, but acknowledged the importance of the safeguards system overseen by the IAEA.

ملكو من لا ملو

Determined East Germans look strong in pre-Canberra competition

SYDNEY (R) — East German athletics coach Werner Trechenberg could not resist smiling Saturday as his team set nine Australian open records and dominated the countdown pre-World Cup International Athletics meeting.

His team swept aside the opposition it will meet at next week's World Cup in Canberra with performances that wiped away fears Trechenberg may have had about the effects of jet lag.

The 64-strong team arrived in Sydney late Friday morning after a gruelling 23-hour direct flight from Belgrade which followed 11 hours' travel from Berlin.

In addition to setting nine Australian open records, the East Germans won 25 of the 35 events.

In the men's events, records went to Gunther Rodehan who shattered the previous hammer record held by Australian Peter Farmer by more than five metres, world record-holder Ulf Timmermann in the shot put (21.81 metres) and Jurgen Schult in the discus (65.24 metres).

In the women's events, records were set by world record holder Heike Drechsler in the long jump (6.93 metres), Martina Opitz in the discus (66.72 metres), Heike Hartwig in the shot put (20.65 metres), Petra Felke in the javelin (71.50 metres), Cornelia Oschkenat in 100 metres hurdles (13.03 seconds) and Dagmar Neubauer in the 400 metres (50.59 seconds).

All in all, their performance on Saturday provided even further

notice that East Germany, smarting from their unexpected reverse at the hands of the Soviet Union in last month's European Cup, will be sparing no efforts at the World Cup Athletics meeting in Canberra next week.

East Germany won the women's event twice in the first three world cups and the men's event once.

But no team from the five continental and three national teams who make up the competition has ever won both men's and women's title in the same year and this has been an unspoken ambition of the East Germans since the inaugural event eight years ago in Dusseldorf.

East Germany's preparation for the Canberra meeting from October 4-6 appears to be going smoothly until they were forced to take second place in both the men's and women's categories in the European Cup in Moscow.

The East Germans still qualified for the World Cup but they clearly do not relish the prospect of travelling to Australia as Europe's second athletics nation.

The East German response to the Moscow upset at the hands of their bitter rivals was swift. No East German took part in the Grand Prix final in Rome on

September 7 as coaches and athletes devoted themselves to the World Cup and the first fruits of that preparation became apparent in East Berlin last weekend when three members of the East German team set world records.

Sabine Busch, in her first season at the event, set a new mark in the women's 400 metres hurdles and there were world records also for Heike Drechsler in the women's long jump and Ulf Timmermann in the men's shot.

Busch is a member of a formidable women's side including world champions Marlies Goehr and Marita Koch in the women's 100 and 200 metres respectively. Drechsler and world javelin record holder Petra Felke.

Timmermann has been selected in a men's team of depth and talent, especially in the field events where world record holder Uwe Hohn is clear favourite to take a maximum eight points in the javelin.

The withdrawal of quadruple Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis from the American team this week will be a bitter disappointment to the enthusiastic organisers who have spared no effort to make the cup a success.

But his defection only underlines the lack of stellar quality in the U.S. squads with just one Olympic champion — Judi Brown-King in the women's 400 hurdles — travelling to Canberra.

World women's 1,500 and 3,000 metres champion Mary Slaney, who devastated all opposition

in Europe this year with consummate ease, is also missing and it will be left to the likes of Kirk Baptiste in the men's sprints and Lewis' sister Carol in both the long jump and discus to spearhead the American effort.

The preliminary Soviet sides include several of the big successes at the European Cup.

Rasvilya Agletdinova and Olga Bondarenko will start as favourites for the women's 1,500 and 10,000 metres respectively and in the men's team Sergei Bubka has no obvious rival.

Bubka always gives superb value for money and the clear, dry conditions of Canberra in the early spring could prove ideal for yet another assault on his own world pole vault record of six metres.

The other teams in the cup are the five continental sides from Europe, the Americas, Africa, Oceania and Asia.

The cup was introduced to promote the development of the sport in Third World countries in particular and, with the exception of the 1979 event in Montreal where few spectators bothered to turn up, it has been a success.

The format of the competition provides for much potential excitement.

The timing of this year's meeting is unfortunate in that the majority of the top American and European athletes aimed their season to peak in early September and were subsequently unavailable for Canberra.

Iraq wins, will play Syria for berth in World Cup

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (R) — Iraq advanced to a match with Syria for a place in next summer's World Cup in Mexico despite a 2-1 defeat by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) here Friday.

Dashing UAE hopes for an upset victory, the heavily favoured Iraqi team scored its only goal in the last minute, when Karim Alawi shot past UAE goalkeeper Abdel Qadir Hassan.

The UAE had led throughout with goals by Fahd Khamis in the first minute and Adnan Talhani in the 51st. But Iraq's 3-2 win in

their first leg encounter last week in Dubai proved decisive.

Under the qualifying round rules, goals scored on an away game count twice. Iraq thus accumulated six points in Dubai and one point Friday for a total of seven, compared to the UAE's six.

Taif was chosen in place of Iraq as the second leg venue because the International Football Federation has banned international matches in Iraq for security reasons.

Syria earlier beat Bahrain for its place in the third round.

Chinese company to prepare designs for Irbid sports city

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement was signed at the Planning Ministry Saturday between the Jordanian government and China for the preparation of designs for a sports city in Irbid.

The project entails the construction of a gymnasium and hall to accommodate 2,000 spectators, an Olympic stadium seating 15,000, a sports training hall, a swimming pool, a power transformer station, road networks and other utilities.

A Chinese firm will prepare the designs in 10 months, according to a Planning Ministry spokesman. The spokesman said that the sig-

ning of the agreement is in implementation of a protocol reached between the two sides last September which provides for an interest free Chinese loan to the Jordanian government repayable over five years. The loan covers the feasibility study of the project and the preparation of designs and will also finance the purchase of equipment, machinery and building materials to be imported from China for the project, the spokesman continued.

The agreement was signed by Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour and Chinese ambassador to Jordan Chong Jin.

Kriek upsets McEnroe

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Johan Kriek capped a day of upsets at the Transamerica Open Tennis tournament by shocking

top-seeded John McEnroe 7-6, 3-6, 6-1 Friday night in a quarterfinals match.

Manchester United keeps streak alive

LONDON (R) — Welsh international Mark Hughes lived up to his "super-striker" image when he scored the goal which kept Manchester United within sight of a place in the English soccer record books Saturday.

United, chasing their 10th successive victory of the season, appeared in danger of dropping their first points as Southampton, inspired by goalkeeper Peter Shilton, kept the scoreline blank at Old Trafford for 75 minutes.

But Shilton, who had crowned a remarkable display by saving a Bryan Robson penalty 14 minutes earlier, was finally beaten when Hughes scored to put United within touching distance of Tottenham's feat of 11 straight wins at the start of the 1960-61 season.

United have now taken a maximum 30 points from their 10 games and will have the opportunity of matching Tottenham's total when they travel to Luton next Saturday.

But although they enjoy a nine-point lead at the top, United will feel slightly uncomfortable that their nearest challengers are Liverpool, who crushed Tot-

tenham 4-1 at Anfield. The biggest crowd of the season in England — almost 53,000 — turned up at Old Trafford to watch United go through the formalities of adding struggling Southampton to their list of conquests.

But Shilton was in an inspired mood and repeatedly defied the eager United attack with a series of brilliant saves, highlighted by his penalty stop from Robson after defender Mark Wright had pulled down Irish striker Frank Stapleton.

Liverpool also struggled for some time to find a way past Tottenham's Ray Clemence. Shilton's predecessor in the England goal.

And although central defender Mark Lawrenson gave Liverpool the lead on the stroke of half-time, Nigerian winger John Chiedozie quickly put Tottenham ahead by equalising seconds after the restart.

That merely served to sharpen Liverpool's appetite and Ian Rush restored their advantage in the 56th minute before Danish midfielder Jan Mølby took the tally to four with two late penalties.

Spartathlon victory exacts high toll on British runner

SPARTA, Greece (AP) — Britain's Patric Macke Saturday won the Spartathlon race from Athens to Sparta and immediately was hospitalised, suffering from exhaustion after covering the 250-kilometre distance in 23 hours 18 minutes.

Yugoslav Dusan Mravljic finished second in 23:44, followed by France's Jean-Dominique Calbera in third.

Fewer than 25 of the 47 runners who set off from Athens at dawn Friday on a course retracing a historic run by Pheidippides in 490 B.C. were still in the race Saturday morning, the officials said.

Macke, a 29-year-old from Rantam in Lincolnshire, overtook Mravljic 30 kilometres from Sparta. He touched the foot of a Statue of King Leonidas of Sparta that marks the Spartathlon finish at 6:18 a.m. (0318 GMT).

"The cool overcast conditions helped me keep going fast. I kept the Yugoslav in sight after the sun came up and started battling to take him," Macke told the As-

sociated Press. Doctors at Sparta Hospital said Macke, who finished well outside Greek runner Yiannis Kourou's record of 23 hours 25 minutes set last year, had severe muscle cramps, dehydration and exhaustion.

Macke, who ran the race in United Nations colours and carried a U.N. goodwill message to the mayor of Sparta, finished third in the first Spartathlon in 1983 and 10th last year.

"This time I bettered my time by more than four hours. It was much easier getting over the mountain because there was a full moon," he said.

Most runners say crossing a 1,100 metre mountain, Mount Angas, along rock-strewn trails in the dark, is the toughest stretch of the race.

The course follows the route that scholars believe was taken by Pheidippides, an Athenian courier and diplomat who ran to Sparta to seek military help for Athens against Persian invaders of Greece.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Tender No. TCC 8/85
(Telephone Directory)

Upon the request of some potential bidders, the TCC hereby announces the postponement of the closing date for Tender No. TCC 8/85 (Telephone Directory) until Thursday, 31/10/1985 instead of 6/10/1985.

Eng. Moh'd Shahid Ismail
Director General

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

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(Facsimile Machines)

Upon the request of some potential bidders, the TCC hereby announces the postponement of the closing date for Tender No. TCC 14/85 (Facsimile Machines) until Thursday, 17/10/1985 instead of 1/10/1985.

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RESULTS OF HORSE RACES

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1985

FIRST RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 1,400 metres.
Time: 1 minute 48 seconds.

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Sh. Talal	Saleh El Jadaan
2ND: M. Sultan	Sultan Faisal A. Jnaib
3RD: Elmoghira	Zaid Naief Elfaleh

SECOND RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 1000 metres
Time: 1 minute 11 seconds

OWNER	HORSE
1ST: Fitih	H.H. Late Sherif Nasir
2ND: El Hasna	Bin Jamil
3RD: Saad	Nimir El Hmoud
	Sami Yacoub Madros

THIRD RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 1000 metres
Time: 1 minute 13 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Nadir	Shlash Talal El Adwan
2ND: El Amari	Khalaf Mohammad
3RD: Sahar Malik	Badir Hammad El Bakheet

FOURTH RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 2,200 metres
Time: 2 minutes 54 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Hilal El Nasir	Ghalib Haddadin
2ND: Waheed	Sami Haddadin
3RD: Diwan	Khalil Haddadin

FIFTH RACE:
For third class horses
Distance: 1,400
Time: 1 minutes 46 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Bint El	Jamal Moahmmad Elzabin
2ND: Hamdanieh	Nalel A. Elkareem
3RD: Saad Khalid	Thamir Meshary Elbakheet

SIXTH RACE:
For third class horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 1 minute 49 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Habbaty	Faisal Awwad Elfaleh
2ND: El Ameer	Ghalib Haddadin
3RD: El Shaily	Mishal Elfaleh

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Um Utheina, near the Saudi Ambassador's residence at the end of the street.

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Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573
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Cairo searches for painless economic reform

CAIRO The president of Egypt, Hosni Mubarak, has asked his prime minister, Mohamed El-Baradei, to carry out economic reform while also holding down prices and rebalancing the budget.

It was like walking into a shop and asking for the best quality goods at a low price," said one Egyptian banker. "Dr. Lutfi comes with a mandate to solve economic problems, but not a mandate to pay the price."

The prime minister, according to those who have spoken to him recently, is said to be "very well aware" of the difficulties he faces. His immediate concern is said to be over an acute hard-currency shortage which has pushed the black market value of the Egyptian pound in recent weeks to \$1.50 against the official incentive rate of \$1.30.

Some advisers to Dr. Lutfi, former finance minister, are urging a substantial devaluation of the overvalued local currency to bring it into line with open market rates. They are also recommending the licensing of money dealers to draw them closer to the banking system.

Other measures being pressed include a rationalisation of Egypt's tangled exchange-rate regime along the lines proposed by a recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) report which urged the "complete unification" of the commercial and free market rates with unhindered competition among banks determining the exchange rate.

Local bankers complain they are disadvantaged in the financial markets because they are unable to compete with rates offered for scarce dollars by unofficial traders.

According to the IMF report, one of the options being considered is for a procedure whereby the "average of exchange rates for the Egyptian pound in the local and neighbouring countries' free markets during the previous month would be used as a base for setting the premium rate in the following month."

Foreign bankers report an almost unprecedented demand for foreign exchange, as importers seek to build up stocks in anticipation of squeeze either later this year or early next year. The government is drafting new import rationalisation procedures covering four categories: Prohibited commodities and those subject to prohibitive, protective and minimal import duties.

The only short-term solution (to the hard-currency shortage) is to cut back on imports," said one foreign banker. "They've got to take some very unpopular decisions. They've got to bite the bullet on imports and subsidies."

Reform of Egypt's creaking price and subsidy system is Dr. Lutfi's biggest political and economic headache. There is widespread grumbling over price increases of non-subsidised items in the markets.

Failure to control prices and the concern it was causing President Mubarak and his advisers is thought to have been one of the reasons for the sudden, unexplained resignation of the former prime minister, General Kamal Hassan Ali.

Alarm among his colleagues about possible political costs of price increases is a burden Dr. Lutfi could do without. The IMF criticised measures now being adopted to bring prices of goods and services more into line with costs as "too gradual to redress distortions quickly enough to overtake deterioration in the budget and balance of payments without other substantial measures."

Given the size and pervasiveness of explicit and implicit consumer subsidies, a pragmatic approach needs to be followed to alleviate their budgetary burden and reduce their distorting impact on production and saving, including better targeting of subsidies and limiting them to a few essentials," the report said.

Dr. Lutfi's views, published in the latest edition of Al-Mussawar, a semi-official weekly news magazine, reveal a commitment, in theory at least, to "surgery rather than sedatives" to cope with his country's economic malaise, which includes an alarming slide in Egypt's balance of payments and an increasingly burdensome external debt.

Dr. Lutfi advocates, among other things, comprehensive reform of the wages and pricing system, including a possible phasing out of commodity subsidies over a five-year period and their replacement by a system of direct financial support to low-income families.

His other priorities, according to the Al-Mussawar article, are to improve tax collection procedures, encourage productive foreign investment under the "open-door" policy and expedite the inflow of remittances from Egyptians working abroad.

An unspoken fear among many Egyptians is that the government will resort to exchange controls in the face of an acute hard-currency shortage. Local bankers say this would be disastrous because of the certain disruption to the inflow of remittances, Egypt's principal source of foreign exchange.

There is some capital flight, according to local bankers, because of uncertainty about management of the exchange rate and a feeling that the value of the Egyptian pound will decline further.

There appears to be general agreement both inside and outside the government that bold initiatives are needed to cope with Egypt's economic crisis, including more candour on the part of the authorities about the country's problems.

Egyptian officials are terrified by the memories of widespread rioting in 1977 following bread price rises introduced by the late president Anwar Sadat. They are reluctant to tackle the prices and subsidies head on, preferring instead to raise bread prices in small increments.

But according to the IMF, the government is not moving fast enough. Pressures are increasing on the budget and balance of payments.

The pressures on Dr. Lutfi are considerable and, politically, time is short unless the Americans pump some more hundreds of millions of dollars into the Egyptian economy in the form of direct grants.

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China signs biggest gas deal with foreign firms

PEKING (R) — China signed its biggest offshore gas production deal with foreign firms Saturday aimed at relieving serious energy shortages and boosting industry in the key southern province of Guangdong.

The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) said it signed a contract to pump 3.25 billion cubic metres of gas a year from 1992 for 20 years from a field in the South China Sea south of Hainan island.

"This is the first major gas field to be developed since China started cooperation with foreign enterprises in offshore petroleum exploitation," the corporation said in a statement.

The two foreign firms involved in the deal are Atlantic Richfield (Arco) of the U.S. and Santa Fe Minerals (Asia) of Kuwait, a subsidiary of U.S.-based Santa Fe International, an Arco spokesman told Reuters.

The two firms and CNOOC formed a consortium in 1982 and would between them invest \$500 million under the contract signed Saturday, he said.

The Arco spokesman said CNOOC would put up 51 per cent of the \$500 million, Arco 34 per cent and Santa Fe 15 per cent.

The project includes building a drilling platform, ten production wells and laying 96 kilometres of undersea pipeline to carry the gas from the field to Hainan.

Pumping is to start on July 1, 1989, with annual production reaching full capacity three years later.

A CNOOC subsidiary will lay pipeline from Hainan to the cities of Canton and Shenzhen, with about 75 per cent of the gas to be used in power stations and the rest in fertiliser plants, the Arco spokesman said.

Mr. David Harding, chief executive of B.P. Petroleum Development, said earlier this month exploration by foreign firms off south China had been disappointing, with hydrocarbons found in only three of 58 wells drilled since 1983.

China badly needs to raise oil output to earn precious foreign exchange and reduce serious domestic power shortages.

been working from a makeshift street-level, shop-cum-office equipped with trestle tables, blackboards and very little else.

Lack of records and data processors hampered work early in the week, but since Wednesday trading has been more active, the dealers say.

The old building is expected to be back in use early next week.

Meanwhile the peso picked up to around 385 to the dollar on Friday at the tourist rate from nearly 400 earlier in the week, mainly on dollar weakness.

Treasury certificates and petrobonds, which are guaranteed by a fixed oil price and act as a barometer of confidence, were largely unchanged from pre-quake levels, though insurance stocks remained suspended.

The market's city centre premises was evacuated after the quake. Since Monday traders have

7.270 Friday afternoon after rising steadily all week. It closed at 6.798 the night before the first and worst earthquake on Thursday last week.

The reason, dealers say, is a groundswell of patriotism and a sharp rise in the stock of construction and building materials companies for whom the country's worst quakes of the century offers golden opportunities.

The index of the \$2.5 billion, 140-stock market stood around

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Protester killed, soldier injured in continued S. African violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A black man was shot dead and a white soldier seriously injured when a troop carrier was petrol bombed during overnight violence in South Africa, police said Saturday.

The man was shot by police outside Catcart, in the eastern Cape, as a crowd petrol-bombed a house. A black man was arrested for petrol-bombing the troop carrier in the nearby coastal township of Kwa-Zulu.

A second white soldier in the carrier was hurt.

Violence spilled over into white areas as a 14-year-old white girl was hurt when what police called "unknown thugs", hiding in bushes by a road in Cape Town, stoned cars.

Earlier, police said a white woman was hurt when her car was petrol-bombed in the eastern Cape town of Uitenhage and an Indian woman was hurt in another petrol-bombing there.

Four explosions ripped through shops in the Indian Ocean city of Durban Friday night.

At Kwamashu, near Durban, a

police man was injured when black protesters pelted a patrol with stones. One of the attackers was arrested.

Anti-apartheid campaigner Bishop Desmond Tutu was expected Saturday to end a 24-hour fast he started in support of three white men who are on a three-week fast to protest against the use of the army to quell unrest.

Troops have been on active duties for months, assisting the embattled police in efforts to contain an unprecedented cycle of racial violence.

State-controlled radio Friday dampened expectations of apartheid reform when President P.W. Botha delivered a major speech on Monday.

Mr. Botha, his government under fierce criticism from abroad over apartheid and the handling of unrest, failed during recent key-

note speeches to satisfy growing international calls for reform.

The chiefs of some of South Africa's leading companies, facing an economic recession partly blamed on racial strife, have signed a document to be run as an advertisement in Sunday's newspapers calling for an end to racial discrimination.

A spokesman for the group said that more than 90 of the country's leading businessmen had signed. The document calls for an end to statutory race segregation, negotiations on power sharing with acknowledged black leaders and full citizenship rights for all South Africans.

It demands a return to the rule of law in South Africa, where a state of emergency was imposed on July 21 to combat protests.

South Africa Saturday dismissed as nonsense Angolan claims that its troops had driven a rebel leader out of his military headquarters and over the border into South African-held territory.

A South African army spokesman told Reuters by telephone

from Pretoria: "We deny it categorically. It is nonsense."

"This is typical Angolan propaganda, usually aimed at South Africa and now aimed at UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola)."

The Angolan News Agency Angop said in a report received in Lisbon Friday night that government troops had killed over 1,300 UNITA rebels in a 45-day offensive which had driven the guerrillas from their base at Jamba, south east Cuando Cubango province.

South African-backed UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi had been forced to move his "general headquarters" from the province into South African territory, the agency said.

South Africa rules Namibia (South West Africa), Angola's southern neighbour, in defiance of the United Nations.

The South African army spokesman denied that Mr. Savimbi had moved into either Namibia or South Africa itself.

Akali Dal prepares to take over Punjab

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — The Moderate Sikh Akali Dal Party Saturday finalised plans for a new Punjab state government to replace two years of direct rule from New Delhi.

Punjab officials said the party, which won nearly two thirds of the state assembly seats in Wednesday's elections, was meeting all day to select key government figures.

They also said new Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala met Punjab Governor Arjun Singh to discuss Sunday's handover of the state administration.

An announcement from India's election commission revoking president's rule or direct rule from New Delhi was expected soon and the new government would be sworn in Sunday, the officials said.

Mr. Barnala, 59, a lawyer and former national agriculture minister, was chosen Friday to lead the government after his nearest rival, Prakash Singh Badal, bowed out of the running and nominated him.

The final election results gave the Akali Dal 73 of the 115 seats in the state assembly.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party won just 32 seats against 63 in the last assembly.

Mr. Gandhi, dismissing the setback, called the result "one mighty blow" against Sikh extremists campaigning for a separate nation in the Sikh-majority state.

The right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party won four seats, the Janata and Communist parties one each and independent candidates four seats.

In one of the first signs that an elected government was returning to Punjab, the Legislators' Hostel in Chandigarh was bustling with activity after lying vacant for two years.

The new parliamentarians have been provided with heavy security, including bodyguards and metal detectors outside their homes, against a continuing threat of Sikh extremism.

The state government will replace direct rule imposed in October, 1983, after the Congress (I)-ruled state assembly was sacked during an upsurge in extremist violence.

The term of direct rule was due to expire on Oct. 6 and Mr. Gandhi called elections after he and the Akali Dal signed a peace accord two months ago.

The Akali Dal also returned to national politics for the first time since 1977, winning seven out of 13 seats at stake in the Lok Sabha or lower house of parliament.

This makes the Sikh party the third largest opposition group after the South Indian Telugu Desam Party and the Communists.

The Congress (I) won the other six Lok Sabha seats.

Punjab Chief Secretary N.N. Vohra warned Friday that the threat of Sikh extremism was not over and said the heavy security presence in Punjab would remain for some time.

Punjab's main English-language newspaper, the Tribune, said the new administration not to be tempted to dismantle all the measures taken in the past to combat extremism.

Czechs reopen border after kidnap incident

VIENNA (R) — Czechoslovakia said Saturday that two armed men tried to kidnap a Czechoslovak official Friday and use him as a hostage to escape into Austria.

A statement by the official Cetecka News Agency said the men had kidnapped the official in his car and driven towards the Petrzalka border crossing.

They later released their hostage unharmed.

Czechoslovakia Friday closed the border for nearly 24 hours because of what it described as a "terror attack."

Czechoslovakia reopened the Petrzalka border crossing with Austria Saturday and an Austrian customs official said that anti-vehicle barriers set up earlier had been dismantled.

The Cetecka statement read to Reuters in Vienna by sources in Prague, said the two men had stopped an official car, forced the driver to get out and driven off with the passenger towards the

crossing on the outskirts of Bratislava.

Prague Radio said that, threatening to kill their hostage, the two demanded to be allowed to cross the border.

Later in the evening, the Cetecka statement said, they released their hostage and gave themselves up to border guards.

Austrian radio, quoting unnamed sources, said the hostage was Slovak Minister of Health Emil Matejcek, but this could not be officially confirmed.

Czechoslovak authorities had sealed off the border crossing early on Friday morning, parking two heavy military trucks and a small bus across the three lanes leading to Austria. Armed guards patrolled the barrier.

Austrian border officials later saw heavy steel-welded beams being unloaded on the Czechoslovak side, apparently to bar even heavy vehicles from crossing the road.

New quake hits devastated Mexico City

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Another earthquake rattled the city, driving some frightened residents out of their homes to spend the night on the sidewalk as rescuers continued searching for survivors of last week's devastating quake.

Authorities had no immediate reports of casualties or damage from the latest quake Friday night. The jolt began at 9:53 p.m. (0353 GMT Saturday) and lasted some 50 seconds. Buildings could be seen swaying, and residents of neighbourhoods in the capital's north west and south reported feeling the ground tremble.

The U.S. Geological Survey's National Earthquake Information Centre said the tremor registered 5.0 on the Richter Scale, and was centred in the same Pacific coast area south west of Mexico City as last week's killer quake.

"I would characterise this as a moderate aftershock," said John Minich, an official at the centre in Golden, Colorado.

When they felt the tremors, residents ran out of buildings and huddled on the sidewalks. Some Mexicans interviewed said they planned to spend the night outside

their homes and apartment houses to be safe from any further aftershocks.

The quakes Sept. 19-20 have been "inhabited by the U.S. national Earthquake Information Centre as measuring 8.1 and 7.5 respectively on the Richter Scale."

Several foreign rescue teams, including some with dogs trained in locating buried people, returned home.

Mexican newspapers reported there was friction between some of them and Mexican rescue workers on how to go about rescue operations, but presidential spokesman Manuel Alonso emphatically denied this.

"We all have different ways of doing things, but they are all out there working together," Mr. Alonso said Friday.

President Miguel de la Madrid has ordered rescuers to continue giving priority to saving lives whenever possible, even though chances of finding more survivors are fast diminishing.

More than 4,600 people were known dead in the city, according to an interagency commission set up to assess the emergency. It said

Ugandan troops, rebels continue talks, fighting

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda's military rulers and their rebel foes were still fighting for control of the town of Masaka Saturday — and still talking about a ceasefire at peace talks in Nairobi.

"We will keep talking until there is peace," Ugandan Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu told Reuters as he arrived in the Kenyan capital for the discussions, now in their fourth day.

Ugandan state radio said Friday night that government troops were still in control of Masaka, the country's third-largest town 130 kilometres south west of Kampala, the capital.

The radio said on Friday government troops repelled two attacks by National Resistance Army (NRA) rebels.

Earlier reports by residents said the NRA, which has laid siege to the town for about a week, shelled the Masaka barracks, forcing the garrison to flee.

However, troops were still in evidence in and around the town Saturday and the military situation appeared stalemated, they said.

The Nairobi peace talks also appeared to be stalemated over ways to implement a ceasefire and get all armed factions to surrender the tens of thousands of arms held around the country.

Hurricane sweeps over north-eastern U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Hundreds of thousands of people in the north-eastern United States are without electricity after hurricane Gloria's sweep over the area but by early Saturday relieved officials put the death toll at only five.

Damage to property after one of the most powerful storms this century was put at billions of dollars.

Gloria was downgraded to a tropical storm hours after winds of up to 120 miles per hour swept through New York, New Jersey and New England.

Later, the storm moved into eastern Canada and drenched the area with rain and strong winds but damage was reported to be light and there were no reports of casualties.

Despite fears that New York might be hit in Gloria's path, the storm merely sideswiped the city Friday but Long Island, a finger of

land that juts 90 miles into the Atlantic, was less lucky. Power lines were torn up and trees crashed into houses.

More than 600,000 Long Island homes and businesses were blacked out and the Long Island Lighting Company said it might take a week to restore service.

After hattering Long Island for two hours, the storm swept on to Connecticut, where it blacked out homes and businesses and killed two motorists. Two other deaths were reported in New Jersey.

By the time Gloria reached central Massachusetts, its winds were down to 121 kilometres per hour.

"We were very lucky and Gloria was a lady when she came to New York," said a relieved Mayor Edward Koch. Earlier Friday the mayor had boasted: "We scared the hell out of the hurricane and it went elsewhere."

Nyerere makes sharp attack on U.S., IMF

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has attacked the United States for threatening countries whose U.N. votes displaced Washington and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which he said was little more than an instrument of wealthy nations.

In an address to the U.N. General Assembly that he said was his last in that forum — he is due to retire shortly — Mr. Nyerere termed the American Strategic Defence Initiative a threat to take nuclear and laser war into space.

He criticised the United States for initiating and backing the demand that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola as a condition for independence for South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

The Tanzanian leader, recognised as one of Africa's elder statesmen and a major figure in the Commonwealth, called the International Monetary Fund "now little more than an instrument used by the wealthiest nations for the international enforcement of their own economic policies on the underdeveloped countries of the world."

Summing up his remarks, Mr. Nyerere said: "I make this appeal, for our common benefit and the benefit of each one of us, let us act toward each other with humility, not arrogance, recognising that none of us knows all the answers to the manifold problems facing us."

The Reagan administration has

served notice that U.N. members will be held accountable for their votes and may be denied financial aid, if they act at the United Nations in ways perceived to be against Washington's interests.

"What are we supposed to do when the superpowers vote against our interests?" Mr. Nyerere asked.

"Twenty-eight resolutions on matters of great importance to Tanzania were considered in the 39th session of the General Assembly... the United States of America voted against 17 of them and abstained on 10."

"Are we then expected to regard that United Nations member as an enemy? Or are we to accept its assurances that its own judgment on the issues and does not indicate any lack of friendship towards us?"

He said he must reserve the right of all U.N. members to speak and vote with their own judgment. "To belittle that right is to threaten the whole structure of international cooperation," he said, adding, "we refuse to become a neo-colony of any country."

Third World countries did not win independence in order to sell it to the highest bidder, or to buy off trouble by voting at the behest of a major power.

"We will use the only right our weakness leaves to us," he said, "the right to scream a protest at international authoritarianism and bullying."

Panama's president quits; vice-president takes over

PANAMA CITY (R) — Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta resigned early Saturday for less than a year in office, a parliamentary spokesman said.

He was succeeded by first Vice-President Eric Arturo Del Valle, the spokesman added.

Mr. Ardito Barletta, 48, a former vice president of the World Bank, was sworn in last October after a paper-thin victory in elections alleged by the opposition to have been rigged.

Mr. Del Valle, 54, an industrialist, is a leading member of Mr. Ardito Barletta's Democratic Revolutionary Party which is backed by the country's powerful military.

There was no official announcement on why Mr. Ardito Barletta resigned, but his departure capped two days of rumours of a military coup.

Members of parliament speculated that the resignation might be linked to his pledge to order an independent probe into the murder of a prominent opposition figure.

The headless body of Hugo Spadafora, a prominent doctor and critic of the military, was found in Costa Rica near the border with Panama on Sept. 14. His relatives accused the head of the defence forces, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, of involvement

in the killing.

Gen. Noriega flew home from Europe on Wednesday to face opposition criticism over the murder but denied any involvement in a strongly-worded communique issued the following day.

The general pledged that military would not allow what he called "power-thirsty groups" to sow chaos.

Eyewitnesses said the capital was calm following news of Mr. Ardito Barletta's midnight resignation but strong security was in place around the armed forces headquarters.

The resigning president faced widespread hostility since shortly after taking office.

Within a month, he was forced to repeal an unpopular tax law after 150,000 of Panama's two-million people took to the streets in protest at his economic austerity package.

Even government supporters described him as politically inexperienced. Opponents said he lacked any power base to be able to rule effectively.

"Ardito Barletta's administration is like a bikini swimsuit. No one knows what keeps it up and everyone hopes it will fall," has been one of the many anti-government jokes in vogue in Panama.



PSP militia executes 2 murderers

BEIRUT (R) — A Druze militia executed two of its members by firing squad for killing three fighters of the Shi'ite Amal Movement, newspapers reported Saturday. Pictures showed the two men of the "Progressive Socialist Party" (PSP) militia tied to poles before and after their execution Friday in the Druze mountain town of Beiteddine, 23 kilometres from Beirut. The reports said they were found guilty by a PSP court of killing three Amal men, including a bodyguard of leader Nabih Berri, whose bodies were found last week after they had been abducted by gunmen. The two militias are formally allied, but have repeatedly fought in the streets of Muslim-held West Beirut. The abductions sparked clashes last week.

Yul Brynner recovers from meningitis

NEW YORK (AP) — Actor Yul Brynner is expected to check out of a hospital soon after recovering from meningitis, his agent says. Brynner, who finished a successful Broadway revival of the King And I in June, entered New York hospital for tests earlier this month and "is making very good progress and recovery," said Robert Lantz in a statement issued by the agency of Solters, Roskin and Friedman. The actor was diagnosed as having "a mild case of bacterial meningitis," Lantz said.

Zaire denies AIDS originated there

KINSHASA (R) — Zaire has denied that the killer disease AIDS originated in that central African country, as some European and U.S. experts have suggested. Public Health Minister Kalemba Mushobekwa has said medical experts had found conclusive proof that AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) did not originate in Zaire. Speaking to reporters after visiting a local Chinese-built hospital, he said the evidence would be given at an international health conference in Brussels in November. Although no official figures are available, medical sources said hundreds of cases of AIDS, for which there is no known cure, had been detected in Zaire. The central African republic this month denied it had many AIDS victims, saying the ratio was half that of other countries. Its capital, Bangui, will host a World Health Organisation (WHO) sponsored conference next month on how to check the spread of the disease in Africa.

'Night Stalker' accused of 14 murders

LOS ANGELES (R) — Police Ramirez, identified by Richard as the "Night Stalker" who frightened California for 14 months, was charged with 13 additional murders — bringing the total to 14 — five attempted murders, seven rapes and 42 other crimes. The alleged victims of Ramirez, a Spanish-speaking drifter who was captured and beaten last month by a group of angry citizens in Los Angeles, ranged from a six-year-old girl who was kidnapped and raped to an 83-year-old woman, Mabel Bell, who was beaten to death in her home. Ramirez, 25, has been held without bail since he was arrested on a single charge of murder and eight other crimes. The latest charges were announced by Los Angeles District Attorney (prosecutor) Ira Reiner. The "Night Stalker" was alleged by police to have entered people's homes through unlocked doors and windows at night. As the murder toll grew, people slept with guns under their pillows and bought guard dogs.

Gunmen kill 9 in 2 supermarket raids

BRUSSELS (R) — A 17-year-old youth seriously wounded in a raid Friday on two supermarkets in suburban Brussels has died, bringing the number of those killed to nine, police said Saturday. Gunmen wearing carnival masks and long overcoats burst into the supermarkets and opened fire without warning. They escaped with cash from check-out points. Police said Saturday the gangsters were still on the run but they had found a stolen car used in one of the attacks. Belgian newspapers drew a parallel between Friday's hold-ups and other shootings over the years in which a gang known as the "brabant killers" terrorised central Belgium, killing six people.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OWEN SIEGEL
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GETTING IT BACKWARDS

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ K 6
 ♥ A 4 3
 ♦ A Q 6 2
 ♣ J 6 3

EAST
 ♠ Q 5 3
 ♥ Q 9 8 6 5
 ♦ 9 5 3
 ♣ A 10 8 2

SOUTH
 ♠ A 8 7 4
 ♥ 2
 ♦ K 10 8 7
 ♣ K Q 7 5

The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 1 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 3 NT Pass 4 NT Pass
 6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

We know many players who, as declarer, can't wait to ruff a loser in dummy even when there is no hurry to do so. It is almost as though they think they get to score that trump twice.

already bid hearts and jump-raised diamonds, the raise over game in no trump described a strong hand that was essentially balanced. South was free to pass with no slam ambitions, but he rather fancied his wealth of controls. So he boldly took the plunge.

West led the jack of spades, and declarer went down in record time. He won the king of spades, cashed the ace and ruffed a spade. After drawing trumps in three rounds, declarer cashed the aching king of hearts, stuffing his remaining spade. Now he started on clubs, and he would have been home with an even break. But with the more likely 4-2 split, declarer ended up conceding two club tricks.

Since the shortest suit in the combined holding was hearts, declarer could have coasted home with a dummy reversal. He should win the opening lead in hand, cash dummy's ace of hearts and ruff a heart. After cashing the king of diamonds, declarer gets back to the table with a trump and ruffs the other low heart with his remaining trump. All that remains is to cross to the king of spades to draw the last trump. Declarer then forces out the ace of clubs and claims his slam.

WASHINGTON (R) — The defection of a top Soviet spy last month may be linked to that of the KGB London station chief in Britain and the flight of several Communist spies from Bonn, according to intelligence experts here.

The high-ranking KGB defector, 50-year-old Vitaly Yurchenko, crossed over in Rome early last month, bringing data on Soviet spying operations and agents, U.S. officials said.

Several weeks later, KGB London station chief Oleg Gordievsky, who British officials said had been working secretly for the West for 10 years, defected in Britain.

Between the first and second of these flights to the West, several West Germans defected to the East, including top counter-spy Hans Joachim Tiedge and a secretary who worked in the Bonn office of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. About a dozen people have been implicated in the West German spy scandal.

Former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Colby told Reuters the German defections appeared to have been triggered by Yurchenko's flight and the fear he was identifying secret Communist agents.

"Some of the Germans obviously feared that they were being

looked at — as a result of his departure they knew a very careful look was being taken," he said, in a view echoed by Western diplomats based in West Germany.

Some intelligence sources said the timing of the defections might be simply coincidence but they said the defection of East German diplomat Martin Winkler in Buenos Aires on Aug. 25 was probably due to fear of betrayal by Tiedge. They said Winkler was probably a spy for the West.

According to one theory floated by a former CIA official, Gordievsky's defection was an indirect result of Yurchenko's.

Yurchenko's flight would have triggered a KGB inquiry, presumably including a summons to Moscow for agents of Gordievsky's rank. So Gordievsky defected to avoid the risk of detection, the theory goes.

Former CIA official George Carver told Reuters the theory may be correct, but that there were many possible explanations.

If there is disagreement within the U.S. intelligence community over possible links between episodes, there is consensus on one point: The KGB defectors have disrupted Soviet spying operations worldwide.

David Phillips, former CIA chief for Latin America, said: "They would cauterise their op-

erations like a doctor cauterises a wound, cancel ongoing operations, take agents out of jobs, move agents around."

Colby said: "They now have to assess who he (Yurchenko) may have implicated — whether to pull people in for their own safety, whether they have any assets left who should go to ground and lie low for a while."

Carver said the defections would be likely to undermine KGB morale, leading to distrust among Soviet operatives and, in some cases, tempting others to defect and enjoy the fruits of the West.

"It is a catastrophe for the KGB," Carver said.

U.S. sources reported that Yurchenko had named CIA agents who had been working as "moles" for the Kremlin, but CIA and Justice Department officials have denied it.

Colby said it was possible there were "moles" — deep cover operatives — in the CIA but he doubted whether the defector would have been privy to any such closely-held names because intelligence agencies distributed such information only to those who "need to know."

He said that even when he was director of the CIA he had not known the names of many key U.S. agents abroad.